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DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. LIV, No. 61

Section 1

September 12, 1934.

CORN
LOANS

Finance

The Reconstruction/Corporation yesterday announced a commitment of \$100,000,000 to the Commodity Credit Corporation for loans of 55 cents a bushel on ear corn stored and sealed on farms. The commitment was announced by Jesse H. Jones, chairman of the corporation. He said the loans would be made on "ear corn stored and sealed on the farm pursuant to State law in the States of Colorado, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, Ohio, and South Dakota." (Associated Press.)

FOOD
PRICES

An increase of 4.6 percent in retail food prices in Washington for the two weeks ended August 28 was reported yesterday by the Labor Department. For the entire country, an increase of 3.2 percent was recorded. Prices reported were 9.1 percent higher than those in Washington a year ago and 12.9 percent higher than two years ago. For the country they were 7.7 percent higher than one year ago, and 14.4 percent higher than two years ago. (Press.)

PNEUMONIA
TREATMENT

A new drug made from quinine, which promises a new treatment for pneumonia, was described to the American Chemical Society yesterday by C. L. Butler, Alice G. Renfrew and Leonard H. Cretcher of the Mellon Institute of Pittsburgh, the Associated Press reports from Cleveland. This quinine derivative has been used on animals with remarkable results, and tried out also on human beings with effects announced yesterday as "very encouraging." To get their new preparation, the institute chemists began with optochin, highly toxic to pneumonia germs, but of little use because it also caused blindness. The new drug causes no blindness.

FEW BANK
FAILURES

The Summer White House at Hyde Park yesterday made public a letter from Leo Crowley, chairman of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, informing the President that "at no time in the history of the country has the number of bank failures been so small as during the past year. Only five small insured banks have failed. The corporation made funds available to pay the depositors of these banks within ten days after the appointment of the receiver." (Washington Post.)

CANADA
WHEAT

Canada's wheat crop was placed at 277,304,000 bushels by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics in a preliminary estimate released yesterday, the Associated Press reports from Ottawa. Last year's estimate was 269,729,000.

Section 2

Corn and
Hogs

An editorial note in Barron's (Sept. 10) summarizes an article, "Corn Scarcity Looms," by Richard J. Mayer, as follows: "Recent hog price mark-ups have now brought them up to the mythical dividing line of 11 to 1 in relation to corn. Thus the latter cereal can now be profitably fed. This situation, however, is likely only further to complicate an already serious problem, as Mr. Mayer, a staff member of The Wall Street Journal, explains. For the total corn supply is less than 1,650,000,000 bushels, against which there is a demand in sight for about 2,300,000,000 bushels. In former years of short corn crops there were extensive substitutions of other grains, particularly wheat. This season, however, all grain crops are short. The writer's conclusion is that either heavy corn substitutions must be made or foreign corn imported into this country."

The New
Competition

Business Week (Sept. 8) in a summary introductory to an article says: "The new competition launched against established concerns during the depression years has been small business, started without much benefit of bank credit to cover a limited territory and capitalize the now enhanced advantages of low overhead and close contact with customers. A pre-crash trend toward regional decentralization has been accelerated by big-company economies that have contracted selling efforts, thereby opening opportunities for local competition. Decimation of big-company executive and sales forces has released trained personnel for such competition, improved its chances of survival. These are the conclusions to be drawn from sampling tests on new businesses pending a more comprehensive survey. They are pointed to by the information yielded in follow-up reports on 32 manufacturing concerns new in 1933 and late 1932 which were by-products of a recent Business Week investigation of decentralization in American business."

Canada's
Customers

Northwestern Miller and American Baker (Sept. 5) reports from Toronto that "In the crop year ending with July the United Kingdom took almost half of the total flour exports from Canada. Purchases by those markets amounted to 2,654,901 bbls out of total exports of 5,454,636. The British West Indies was the second largest buyer of Canadian flour, taking 731,631 bbls, Newfoundland came third with 340,923 bbls, Irish Free State fourth, buying 283,104, Japan fifth with 251,855, Hongkong sixth, purchasing 171,091, and Norway seventh, with 133,265. No other market took over 100,000 bbls in the 12 months."

In Ceylon

The Tropical Agriculturist, (Ceylon, July) prints a 13-page article on the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Its Structure and Functions, extracted from Miscellaneous Publication, No. 88, issued by the department.

Exploring
vitamin C

An editorial on "New Vitamin Lore" in the New York Times (Sept. 9) says, in part: "In January, 1932, Sir Frederick Gowland Hopkins, pioneer investigator of vitamins, remarked of the one that bears the letter 'C' that an ounce of it would protect 5,000 human beings from contracting scurvy for a whole year. Although he regretted the fact that 'to obtain that quantity with our 'present powers would probably require some millions of oranges or lemons,' he did not despair. 'Be assured,' he added, 'the day is not so far distant when the organic chemist will make it as well as other vitamins scientifically.' Now Professor Szentgyorgyi announces that vitamin C, the most elusive of all, the one which seemed to defy all attempts at isolation and identification, can be bought for a few pennies, neatly sealed in tubes, in the form of beautiful white crystals....But having tediously wrested from cabbages, lemons and paprika the secret of their anti-scorbutic properties, the mystery of nature again overawes us. Why is it that scarcely weighable amounts of the vitamins should be so essential to the maintenance of bodily health? And why should there be such a chemical similarity between vitamins, which grow in plants outside the body, and hormones, which the body itself manufactures? The more we understand the chemistry of hormones and vitamins the more we understand life. And yet how much remains to be done..."

Northwest
Optimistic

Under the heading, "We're Not So Bad Off" Commercial West, (Sept. 8) says editorially: "And now come our leading daily newspapers saying what Commercial West pointed out weeks ago--that the Northwest is going to go into the winter a lot better off than other sections of the country, notably the East, thought when its people and business interests read about our drouth. We saved around half our crop of wheat and small grains, taking the Northwest as a whole, our corn is good and prices on both counts should bring the general farm income up close to what it was last year, say nothing of AAA, corn-hog and other government bonuses farmers have been receiving."

Canadian
Hay Export

"Confronted with a serious shortage of fodder crops in sections of Canada," "The Journal of Agriculture (Quebec, Sept. 8) notes editorially, "the Government has utilized powers conferred by the new Marketing Act to license the export of hay and straw. An order-in-council passed under the act requires exporters of either hay or straw to obtain licenses for shipments abroad. It also makes transportation companies see that shipments outside Canada are covered by such licenses. The order-in-council providing for licensing of export hay and straw shipments embodies a number of regulations that applications for license to export shall be made to the district inspector under the Hay and Straw Inspection Act of 1933, for the district in which the applicant lives. The inspector then satisfies himself that the applicant is 'a fit and proper person to receive a license.' If so he forwards the application to the Minister of Agriculture who may 'if he considers it expedient in the public interest' grant the license. A licence will be required for each export shipment, and it may be revoked by the Governor-in-Council if the licensee fails to comply with any of the terms or conditions stipulated."

Section 3.

September 11--Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice \$6.50-10.50; cows good \$3.75-5.75; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice \$6.00-8.50; vealers good and choice \$6.50-8.50; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice \$4.50-5.75. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice \$6.00-6.85; 200-250 lbs good and choice \$6.75-6.95; 250-350 lbs good and choice \$6.65-6.95; Slaughter pigs 100-130 lbs good and choice \$3.75-5.25. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down \$6.40-7.00.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat* Minneap. 119 7/8-122 7/8; No. 2 Am.Dur.* Minneap. 124 $\frac{1}{4}$ -128 $\frac{1}{4}$; No. 2 Hard Winter* K.C. 108 $\frac{1}{2}$ -110 $\frac{1}{2}$; Chi. 114; St. Louis 114 $\frac{1}{4}$; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis 106-107; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 87; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 89 3/8-92 3/8; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 81 $\frac{1}{4}$ -82; St. Louis 82 $\frac{3}{4}$; No. 3 yellow, Chi. 81; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 56 3/8-58 3/8; K.C. 57-58 $\frac{1}{2}$; Chi. 55 $\frac{3}{4}$; St. Louis 58 $\frac{3}{4}$; Choice malting barley, Minneap. 123-124; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 193 $\frac{1}{2}$ -203 $\frac{1}{2}$.

New Jersey sacked Cobbler potatoes ranged 85¢-\$1.30 per 100 pound in eastern cities; \$1.40-\$1.50 in Cincinnati, with f.o.b. sales at 85¢ Northern and Central points. Long Island sacked stock \$1.00-\$1.10 in New York City. Wisconsin Cobblers \$1.35 carlot sales in Chicago. Idaho sacked Russet Burbanks \$1.90 carlot sales in Chicago. New York Yellow varieties of onions ranged 65¢-90¢ per 50 pound sacks in eastern cities; 60¢-70¢ f.o.b. Rochester. Virginia Jersey type sweet potatoes brought \$1.00-\$1.60 per bushel basket in terminal markets. Tennessee Nancy Halls \$1.25 in the Middle West. Western New York Wealthy apples, No. 1, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch minimum, sold at \$1.25-\$1.50 per bushel basket in New York City; 95¢-\$1.00 f.o.b. for 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ inch minimum at Rochester. Pennsylvania McIntosh \$1.50-\$2.00 in the East. New York Domestic Round type cabbage sold at \$18-\$22 bulk per ton in the East; \$12-\$13 f.o.b. Rochester. Wisconsin stock \$28-\$30 in St. Louis.

Average price Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets advanced 13 points from the previous close to 13.10¢ per lb. On the same day one year ago the price was 8.57¢. October future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 11 points to 13.05¢ and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 9 points to 13.07¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, 24 $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢; 91 score, 24 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; 90 score, 24 $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: S. Daisies, 14¢; Y. Americas, 14¢. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 25-28¢; Standards, 24 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Firsts, 22-22 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢. (Prepared by BAE)

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

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Vol. LIV, No. 62

Section 1

September 13, 1934.

TRADE BARRIERS

New German restrictions on foreign trade were yesterday declared by Secretary of State Hull to be another of the "artificial and arbitrary devices that the human imagination can conjure up to balk and obstruct" international transactions. He attributed the unemployment of 25,000,000 to 30,000,000 persons in the world to the existence of the German and similar trade-obstructing systems. Commenting at a press conference, he said that the United States had the most progressive record in the world in its recent efforts to untangle the snarl of international trade through its reciprocity program. (Press.)

CANCER RESEARCH

Researches indicating that one of the chemical substances found in the kidneys will, if present in sufficient amounts, give immunity against cancer, were reported yesterday at the meeting of the American Chemical Society by Dr. Ellice McDonald, director of the Cancer Research Laboratories, Graduate School of Medicine, University of Pennsylvania, says William L. Laurence, in a dispatch to the New York Times from Cleveland. The substance is an enzyme known as phosphatase. Its chief function is the breaking up of sugar and phosphate combinations in the body and as such has been known for some time. Its possible role in cancer, however, has not been suspected until now.

TEXTILE STRIKE

Negotiations for arbitration of the unprecedented textile strike collapsed last night, says Douglas Warrenfels in the Washington Post. Pessimistic statements were issued by the Cotton Textile Code Authority and William Green, American Federation of Labor president. Already in its second week, the tie-up probably will last at least another month. "After two days of effort," said Gov. John G. Winant, Presidential mediation board chairman, "we have been unable to secure an agreement from the group of manufacturers on any basis for an arbitration or its equivalent. We regret this deeply, but believe that other methods of procedure can be found which may lead to a prompt, effective and just method of settlement."

COTTON LINTERS

Production of cotton linters during August was reported by the Census Bureau yesterday at 38,450 running bales. Production of linters during August, 1933, was 38,471. Linters shipped out last month totaled 42,198 running bales, against 39,600 during the same month a year ago. Linters on hand August 31 amounted to 73,411, against 69,657 in August, 1933. Cottonseed received at mills during August totaled 271,145 tons, against 236,040 during the same month a year ago. (Press.)

Section 2

Best Sugar
Canes

Facts About Sugar, (Sept.) reporting conditions in Louisiana says that L. L. Janes, federal crop statistician, "gives it as his opinion that the new C. P. cane varieties developed and released by the federal Department of Agriculture are the best canes ever introduced in this section. He considers them capable of averaging 25 tons to the acre, and it is only the poor showing of the P. O. J. 234 and P. O. J. 213 stubble crops that bring the present indicated average down to 15.8 tons. Mr. Janes is speaking of the new varieties released before this year, and not of the two varieties C. P. 28/11 and C. P. 28/19 which have just recently been released for planting. As these varieties in test plantings have indicated yields surpassing in tonnage of cane and sugar any other canes grown in Louisiana, it would appear that the local sugar industry is on the threshold of productions per acre hitherto unrecorded."

Roughage
For Cows

Hoard's Dairyman (August 25) in an editorial, "Roughage For Cows," says, in part: "Some forty years ago Hoard's Dairyman began to urge raising more alfalfa for we observed that it not only yielded a large amount of feed per acre but it was also a good milk feed....Even in these dry years, this is one plant that provides some hay. To be sure, the alfalfa crop is light in the drouth-stricken areas but every farmer who has one acre per cow will have considerable feed for his herd this winter, while those who have other types of hay crops, in many instances, will have no hay. For several years O. E. Reed, chief of the Bureau of Dairy Industry, has emphasized growing more alfalfa and pasture on dairy farms. We believe he is wise in emphasizing the value of alfalfa and the extension of pasture; in other words, growing more roughage...Professor Peters of the Animal Husbandry Department of the Minnesota College of Agriculture finds many sections in Minnesota so short of hay and with considerable grain, that he is urging farmers to feed less hay and more grain. Here we find two men engaged in research giving what would appear to be opposite advice, but both are right. One is a temporary program and the other is a long time program...In sections where the hay crop has been an entire failure, grain can be used in larger quantities with greater profit, but this is an unusual situation."

Reverted
Lands

"A problem of disturbing proportions has arisen in the South," comments Business Week (Sept. 8) in an editorial note, "through the reversion of over 12 million acres of forest land to public ownership in recent years because of tax delinquency. Removal of this land from the tax rolls has transferred the tax burden to other property. Over 60% of all land sold for taxes in 8 Southern states since 1926 is forest land, assessed at \$50 millions. The Forest Service is now cooperating with the states in working out practical measures for coping with questions of how to stop the trend toward delinquency and land abandonment and what to do with reverted lands."

New Food
Rule

The Committee on Foods of the American Medical Association reports in the Journal (Sept. 8) on the plan to recognize "Special Purpose Foods." The statement follows: "'Special Purpose Foods' with usefulness restricted to specific purposes, such as inclusion in diets for obesity of special morbid conditions, will be judged on the basis of their probable usefulness and special adaptability. Food products with very low content of dextrose formers, products with little or no caloric content, and products with features of special adaptability and usefulness for the preparation of special diets, will be accepted provided the package label and advertising meet requirements set forth in the following paragraph and the cost is not wholly out of proportion to the possible usefulness of the products. The labels and advertising shall prominently display, in easily legible type, the designation 'Special Purpose Food,' a statement listing all ingredients in the order of decreasing predominance by weight, and the special purpose of the product. These statements, so far as is practical, should be in close proximity to the trade name. In addition, as much of the following information should be given as is significant to permit the intelligent use of the particular product by the consumer: specific properties, vitamin and mineral content, the calories per gram or ounce, and the grams each of carbohydrate, protein and fat per portion."

Pines and
Corn

The Christian Century (Sept. 12) in correspondence from the South discusses developments in paper making from pine. The report says in part: "A Georgia lad experimented with the cultivation of pine, planting in rows and cultivating with corn between the rows. The corn paid the expenses and the pines were ready for the pulp mill at the end of five years. He grew about \$80 worth per acre at the present low price of \$3.50 per ton, a price that will be trebled or more when the industry is developed with mills for paper making. Dr. Herty uses a sulphide process and Louisiana has the sulphur. The industry will give employment to not less than 40,000 wood cutters and haulers, once the south begins to supply the pulp and paper we now import. Mills can be profitably located in local centers and thus save the long hauls of from 500 to 700 miles now required by paper mills on this side of the Canadian border. This means greatly increased employment for the very folk in the south who need it most, and it means a new outlet for TVA and other hydroelectric enterprises in the Cumberlands and elsewhere. It means the withdrawal of much marginal land from unprofitable cotton culture."

Time To
Clean-Up

Prairie Farmer (Sept. 1) says editorially, "Since the federal government has agreed to cooperate with herd owners in paying indemnities on cattle infected with Bang's disease, state officials should hasten plans to cooperate in the elimination of diseased cattle...With tuberculosis practically eliminated, it is time to concentrate on the elimination of contagious abortion, declared by many authorities to be a greater herd hazard than tuberculosis. Wisconsin is about ready to go on this plan. Indiana and Illinois should prepare to go along, too."

Section 3.

September 12--Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice \$6.50-10.75 cows good \$3.75-5.75; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice \$6.00-8.50; vealers good and choice \$6.50-8.50; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice \$4.50-6.00. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice \$6.00-6.90; 200-250 lbs good and choice \$6.75-7.00; 250-350 lbs good and choice \$6.75-7.00; Slaughter pigs 100-130 lbs good and choice \$3.75-5.25. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down \$6.15-6.75.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat* Minneap. $118\frac{1}{2}$ - $121\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 Am.Dur.* Minneap. 124-128; No. 2 Hard Winter* K.C. $108\frac{3}{4}$ - $110\frac{3}{4}$; Chi. $114\frac{1}{4}$; St. Louis $113\frac{1}{4}$; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis $105\frac{1}{2}$; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 86; No. 2 rye, Minneap. $87\frac{1}{2}$ - $90\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. $81\frac{1}{4}$ - $82\frac{1}{2}$; St. Louis 83; No. 3 yellow, Chi. $81\frac{1}{2}$ -82; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 56-58; K.C. 58- $59\frac{1}{2}$; Chi. $56\frac{3}{4}$ - $57\frac{3}{4}$; St. Louis $58\frac{1}{2}$ (Nom); Choice malting barley, Minneap. 122-123; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. $193\frac{1}{2}$ - $203\frac{1}{2}$.

New Jersey sacked Cobblers potatoes ranged 90¢-\$1.10 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; \$1.25-\$1.30 in Pittsburgh and \$1.40-\$1.45 in Cincinnati f.o.b. sales at 95¢ Northern and Central points. Long Island sacked stock \$1.00-\$1.10 in New York City. Wisconsin Cobblers \$1.35 carlot sales in Chicago. Idaho sacked Burbanks \$1.90-\$2.00 carlot sales in Chicago. New York yellow varieties of onions ranged 65¢-90¢ per 50 pound sack in eastern cities; 65¢-70¢ f.o.b. Rochester. Virginia Jersey type sweet potatoes in bushel baskets sold \$1.00-\$1.60 in terminal markets. Tennessee Nancy Halls \$1.25 in the Middle West. Western New York Wealthy apples No. 1, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inch minimum, sold at \$1.25-\$1.37 $\frac{1}{2}$ per bushel in New York City; mostly \$1.10 f.o.b. Rochester. New York Domestic round type cabbage sold \$15-\$20.00 bulk per ton in the East; \$12.00-\$13.00 f.o.b. Rochester. Wisconsin \$20-\$25 per ton in St. Louis.

Average price Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets declined 13 points to 12.97¢ per lb. On the same day last year the price was 8.95¢. October future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 14 points to 12.91¢ and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 12 points to 12.95¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, 25¢; 91 score, $24\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; 90 score, $24\frac{1}{4}$ ¢. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: S. Daisies, $13\frac{3}{4}$ -14¢; Y. Americas, 14¢. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 25-29¢; Standards, $24\frac{1}{4}$ - $24\frac{3}{4}$ ¢; Firsts, 22- $22\frac{1}{2}$ ¢.

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

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Vol. LIV, No. 63

Section 1

September 14, 1934.

STANDARD GRADING

The NRA Consumers' Advisory Board is seeking, says a New York Times report from Washington, to eliminate misleading and confusing terms used in presenting commodities made and sold in the United States, and the American Standards Association has undertaken the development of a model system of terms for designating grades of products. Symbols and terms used in describing articles are often highly confusing. "U.S. No. 1" cheese, for instance, actually rates third in grade. "Fancy" apples are top grade, but "fancy" brooms are second. A "No. 1" mirror was found not to be the best grade on the market, being superseded by "AA" and "A."

TAX PLANS

Senator Harrison, chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, the press reports, left a conference with President Roosevelt, expressing the belief that the government could avoid levying new taxes at the next session of Congress. He was dubious, however, as to whether it would be possible to drop the special levies on gasoline, checks and other items, known as "nuisance taxes," and designed when imposed to yield about \$500,000,000 a year.

BRAIN VITAMIN

A "brain vitamin," B-4, which its discoverers believe to be responsible for the maintenance of the motor areas in the brain, and the insufficiency of which would result in paralysis, was reported by Drs. O. L. Kline and C. A. Elvehjem and Professor E. B. Hart of the University of Wisconsin, according to a Cleveland dispatch to the New York Times from William L. Laurence at the Chemical Society. Chickens fed on a diet from which vitamin B-4 had been removed developed paralysis in from three to four weeks. It was pointed out that sufficient quantities of this vitamin exist in the ordinary diet to supply the normal needs of the individual.

CHINESE FLOOD

The Yellow river, "scourge of the sons of Ham," was roaring its turbulent way down to the sea yesterday, says an Associated Press report from Kaifeng in China. The river is spreading death, destruction and suffering over its great flat bed. At flood stage for the second time this month, the big river, measuring thirty miles from bank to bank at some places, crashed down through Honan and Southern Hopei province, ^{and} made mockery of the flimsy dikes barring its sweep.

Section 2.

Federal
Revenues

"The Treasury's detailed report of revenues in 1933-34," says an editorial in the New York Times, (Sept. 12) "shows that the Government's receipts from miscellaneous internal revenue taxation reached \$1,483,000,000, actually the highest figure in the country's history. This was not due to the new processing taxes imposed by the AAA, for their yield is listed separately. Nor is it the result primarily of repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment...As a revenue-producer tobacco was much more important than liquor; receipts from taxes on it, amounting to \$425,000,000, come close to the highest mark on record. For the rest, credit must be given to the much-abused Revenue Act of 1932, adopted during the preceding Administration. For a long time its various stamp taxes, excise taxes, 'nuisance' taxes, etc., produced disappointingly small results. But with the improvement of business during 1933-34 and the much more active turnover of goods, their yield increased sharply. Taxes on the sale of gasoline, for example, rose in 1933-34 by more than 60 percent, and those on the sale of motor cars and accessories by more than 110. The yield of all three taxes is still increasing, and receipts from miscellaneous internal revenue thus far in the new fiscal year are running ahead of last year's record-breaking figure. If the September instalment of income taxes, to be paid this week, approximates the June payment, the Government will end the first quarter of 1934-1935 with total receipts from all sources in the neighborhood of \$900,000,000. This will be enough to balance the 'ordinary' budget, and also to cover all of the 'emergency' outlays of all of the alphabetical agencies except PWA and FERA. These two offices, one engaged with pump-priming and the other with relief, are now the deficit-makers."

Raw
Materials

In Commerce And Finance (Sept. 12) L. A. Goldsmith discusses foreign trade and says, in part: "Strange as it may seem, we need the world more than the world needs us. All the major raw materials that we produce, such as wheat, cotton, lard, tobacco, oil, copper, gold and silver can be and are produced elsewhere. If this country were swallowed up tomorrow by a tidal wave, the rest of the world could get along very well as is. But the United States, commonly called the most self-sufficient nation in the world, is not self-contained at all, because in this modern world of industrial production we cannot get along without a great many basic raw materials which we do not grow or produce ourselves. Of course, rubber can be discounted if you like, because of the recent synthetic possibilities. But what about tin, chromium, platinum, nickel, lead, tungsten, asbestos, mica, coffee, tea, and cocoa, camphor, ergot and quinine, jute, hemp, cork and graphite, and hosts of other things far too numerous to enter into here."

Crop Protection Phytopathology (Sept.) includes in 5 pages "a
Research condensed summary of the progress and work of the
Crop Protection Institute from the time of its
organization, 12 years ago, to the first of the current year." The
article also summarizes the organization of the Institute and its
activities which are "controlled by a Board of Governors of 9 men. Three
members of this board are chosen by The American Phytopathological Society,
one being named each year for a 3-year term. Three members are chosen
similarly by the American Association of Economic Entomologists. Two are
named by the Association of Official Agricultural Chemists. One is
designated by the National Research Council."

Activities Calling them "Straws in the business wind," the
In The News Wall Street Journal (Sept. 12) notes: "(1) Dun &
Bradstreet went back to 1920 records to find business
failures at a lower ebb than in week ended September 6; (2) Chevrolet's
August production, though sharply below July, was the biggest for that
month in five years; (3) retail auto financing in July dropped slightly
under June's total but ran 45% ahead of July, 1933; (4) world crude rubber
consumption for first six months of 1934 was 34% ahead of the 1933 com-
parable period; (5) structural steel inquiries from public and private
sources that might develop into orders this month and next were reported;
(6) ten local governments, deciding to sell their own bonds, released
\$705,000 allotted them as loans by PWA."

Copper William L. Laurence, reporting the Cleveland
In Diet meeting of the American Chemical Society in the New
York Times (Sept. 12) says: "Dr. C. A. Elvehjem of
the University of Wisconsin presented a report on researches which show,
he stated, that both copper and iron salts are necessary in the diet of
infants in order to prevent anemia. Young animals, restricted to a diet
of only milk, they found, developed anemia. The addition of iron alone
did not relieve the condition, but even in severe cases of malnutritional
anemia, the addition of twenty-five milligrams of iron, together with a
trace of copper, brings about a rapid recovery."

Urushiol Science Service reports that: "Poison ivy and
In Ivy the plant that produces Japanese lacquer have the same
toxic substance in them, Prof. G. Albert Hill of
Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn., told the American Chemical Society
at its Cleveland meeting. Prof. Hill was able, after a long series of
chemical manipulations, to isolate from the bark of the poison ivy plant
the substance known as urushiol, first obtained by the Japanese chemist
Majima from Japanese lac. Lac, the raw material for the familiar Japanese
lacquer, is obtained from a tree belonging to the sumac family, of which
poison ivy is also a member. During the mah jongg craze a few years ago,
numerous cases of lacquer poisoning were traced to game sets imported from
the Orient. Before he succeeded in extracting urushiol from poison ivy
bark, Prof. Hill had tried to get it out of the leaves, but without
success."

Section 3.
MARKET QUOTATIONS

September 13--Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice \$6.25-10.50; cows good \$3.50-5.50; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice \$5.75-8.25; vealers good and choice \$6.50-8.50; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice \$4.25-6.00. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice \$6.00-7.00; 200-250 lbs good and choice \$6.85-7.15; 250-350 lbs good and choice \$6.90-7.15; Slaughter pigs 100-130 lbs good and choice \$3.75-5.25. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down \$6.00-6.65.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat* Minneap. $118\frac{1}{2}$ - $121\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 Am.Dur.* Minneap. $124\frac{1}{4}$ - $128\frac{1}{4}$; No. 2 Hard Winter* K.C. $108\frac{1}{4}$ - $109\frac{5}{4}$; Chi. 114 (Nom); St. Louis $112\frac{3}{4}$ -113; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis 105-107; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 86; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 86 $7/8$ -89 $7/8$; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. $80\frac{3}{4}$ - $81\frac{1}{4}$; St. Louis 82; No. 3 yellow, Chi. $80\frac{1}{4}$ - $80\frac{1}{2}$; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 55 $7/8$ -57 $7/8$; K.C. 56-58 $\frac{1}{2}$; Chi. 56-57 $\frac{1}{4}$; St. Louis 56 $\frac{1}{2}$ -58; Choice malting barley, Minneap. 122-123; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 193-204.

New Jersey sacked Cobbler potatoes ranged 85¢-\$1.30 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; \$1 f.o.b. Northern and Central points. Long Island sacked Cobblers \$1-\$1.10 in New York City. Wisconsin sacked stock \$1.25-\$1.27 $\frac{1}{2}$ carlot sales in Chicago. Idaho sacked Russet Burbanks \$1.75-\$2 carlot sales in Chicago; 85-90¢ f.o.b. Idaho Falls. New York Yellow varieties of onions brought 70¢-\$1 per 50-pound sack in consuming centers; 60¢-65¢ f.o.b. Rochester. Midwestern stock sold at 70¢-\$1 in city markets. New York Domestic Round type cabbage \$17-\$20 bulk per ton in the East; \$11-\$13 f.o.b. Rochester. Wisconsin stock \$20-\$22 in St. Louis. Virginia Jersey type sweet potatoes brought \$2.25-\$4 per barrel in terminal markets; \$3 f.o.b. Eastern Shore points. Tennessee Nancy Halls \$1.15-\$1.25 per bushel hamper in the Middle West. New York Wealthy apples, No. 1, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch minimum, sold at \$1.12 $\frac{1}{2}$ -\$1.35 per bushel basket in New York City; Rhode Island Greenings \$1.25 and McIntosh \$1.37 $\frac{1}{2}$ -\$1.75 in New York City. F.o.b. sales of McIntosh \$1.35-\$1.45 at Rochester.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets declined 5 points from the previous close to 12.92¢ per lb. On the same day last year the price was 9.05¢. October future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 6 points to 12.85¢ and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 6 points to 12.89¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, 24 $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢; 91 score, 24 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; 90 score, 24 $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: S. Daisies, 13 $\frac{3}{4}$ -14¢; Y. Americas, 14¢. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 25 $\frac{1}{2}$ -29¢; Standards, 25¢; Firsts, 22-22 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢. (Prepared by BAE)

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

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DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LIV, No. 64

Section 1

September 15, 1934.

GRADUATE SCHOOL

A brief announcement of the educational courses of collegiate scope offered by the Graduate School of the Department appears today on page 4 of the Daily Digest.

COTTON REPORT

The Census Bureau reported yesterday that the consumption of cotton during August in the United States amounted to 420,949 bales. Consumption during the year ended July 1 was fixed at 5,700,558 bales. Cotton on hand August 31 in consuming establishments amounted to 1,081,218 bales. Cotton in public storage in compressors totaled 5,824,025 bales. Spindles active during August numbered 24,153,998. Linters consumed during August amounted to 61,228 bales. (Associated Press.)

SECURITIES CONTROL

An effort to make more practical the regulations governing the registration of new security issues under the 1933 securities act has been undertaken by the Federal Securities and Exchange Commission, Joseph P. Kennedy, chairman of the agency, revealed yesterday, says Franklyn Waltman, Jr., in a Washington Post report. Mr. Kennedy said the commission was "going over the regulations for the registration of new issues line by line with the idea of making them more practical and, if possible, less cumbersome." He said some progress had been made but that he did not wish to discuss the commission's work in that regard until it had completed the job of giving the regulations in force a microscopic examination and had finally agreed on what changes should be made.

RAILWAY SALARIES

Railway officials who once made salaries as high as \$100,000 or \$150,000 a year received much smaller compensation last year, the Interstate Commerce Commission reported yesterday. The list disclosed \$60,000 was the highest straight salary paid to any rail executive in 1933. The total number of officials and their executive assistants declined from 16,694 in 1929 to 12,222 in 1933, or 26.82 percent, while their aggregate pay decreased 34.6 percent. Officials and their assistants in 1933 received 2.01 percent of total railway operation revenues, as compared with 1.51 in 1929, 2.24 in 1932, and 1.88 in the first five months of 1934. (Press.)

FREIGHT LOADINGS

Loading of revenue freight for the week ended September 8 totaled 562,730 cars, a decrease of 83,050 cars under the preceding week. It also was a reduction of 15,203 cars under the corresponding week of 1933, but an increase of 61,193 cars above the corresponding week in 1932. All three years included Labor Day holiday. Miscellaneous freight loading for the week ended September 8 totaled 205,535 cars, a decrease of 28,003 cars below the preceding week, and 1,308 cars below the corresponding week in 1933, but 22,230 cars above the corresponding week in 1932. (Press.)

Section 2.

Chinese Flood
Relief

Arthur De C. Sowerby, writing on "Famine and Flood Control" in The China Journal (August) says, in part:

"The sums that have been and are being spent on famine relief and flood control may be compared with water being poured down a sink; and there will be no end to such expenditure till something radical is accomplished in the way of counteracting the cause of these evils. What China needs is a comprehensive scheme whereby the mountains and hills of the northern provinces will be reclothed with vegetation, and the beds of the rivers in the great valleys and in the plains deepened, so that favourable conditions will be restored. It is impossible here to make an accurate estimate of the funds needed to carry out such a scheme. They might ultimately run into hundreds of millions of dollars; but against this must be set the fact that, if successful, the scheme would result in the saving of property to the value of many more hundreds and even thousands of millions of dollars; so that in the long run the whole country would gain enormously. The scheme would involve the formation of a special Government department and the engaging of a body of experts in afforestation, forestry, river conservancy, engineering, surveying, finance and administration. The Central Government would have to undertake the running of the whole scheme and prosecute its execution with all its available forces."

Search For
Beauty

Discussing the "Importance Of Recreational Areas In The Social Order," Wm. West Morris, Forester of the Division of Land Economic Inventory, writing in Parks

& Recreation (September) says in part: "The greatest asset of any recreational area in the long run is its scenic beauty. It is true some folks go to certain regions for the hunting, others just to get fish not to enjoy the fishing; but these pleasures are incomplete unless coupled with an attractive landscape which holds the vacationist from year to year. I have caught trout in swamps and I have caught them on the high banks of sparkling streams, but there is no doubt in my mind as to which place calls me back at vacation time. The great attraction and lasting drawing card then for the majority of recreation seekers is the scenic beauty. Possibly some would not realize just why they are attracted to certain regions but I believe it is due to the visual pictures of these lovely places which we retain in our mind's eye. Other considerations which attract are the healthfulness of the place, its water, good air, and general climate, points of historical interest, and last but not least, the amount of game. Again, in the matter of game, people are hunting with the camera instead of a gun to a great extent, the success of which depends also to a certain degree upon scenic beauty."

Employment
Service

Ernest K. Lindley in Today (Sept. 15) writes on "Help Wanted." His introductory paragraph says: "In the last fifteen months, the United States has made genuine progress toward the building of an effective public employment service. That this fact has received little publicity is due entirely to the more spectacular enterprises of the New Deal. It is difficult to recall that the Wagner bill, providing the groundwork for such a system, was the center of sharp controversy for three years and that President Hoover's veto of the bill, in 1931, was regarded as one of his major vetoes. In the Spring of 1933, the bill became law without a dissenting vote in Congress, and in two brief years the standard of measurement of men and legislation has changed so much that the Wagner-Peyser Act is frequently omitted from the list of important accomplishments of the Seventy-third Congress, and the actual work of organizing a national employment service has proceeded almost unnoticed."

Erosion
Dams Hold

"In the development of the program to prevent soil erosion, which is one of the most constructive projects of the administration at Washington and is winning widespread farmer co-operation, it is cheering to learn," says an editorial in the Topeka Capital (Sept. 10) "that recent torrential rains and floods in the Gila river watershed of Arizona were surprisingly checked in their effects by the various types of check dams introduced by the erosion service. Following these outbursts of storm and flood, Chief Engineer Fleming visited the area where this work was done last winter and spring by CWA workers under the erosion service. Maj. Fleming reported: 'It is gratifying indeed to note that a number of dirt dykes withstood the flood so well that today, five weeks later, water is still standing in pools above the dykes, vegetation is starting, cattle are using the ponds for watering places, and that in all respects the system is working as it was intended to do.' While a few dirt dykes were washed away in a double cloudburst, every rock dyke without exception held. The erosion service mentions that since these types of check dams are employed on many of the 25 projects now under way in different parts of the country, the supreme test in the Gila watershed demonstrates the engineering success of the plan..."

Twinning
In Cattle

In the summary of an article on "Twinning in Cattle" in the Journal of Agriculture (Victoria, Australia, August), A. C. T. Hewitt says in part: "(6) Twinning appears to be inheritable and to run in strains:... (10) the twins and dams of twins have been consistently heavier producers of milk and butterfat than the other herd members. (11) There is some evidence to suggest a close genetic relationship between the following three characters: (i) multiple births, (ii) high milk and butterfat production, (iii) long life and fertility."

GRADUATE SCHOOL

The preliminary announcement of the Graduate School was distributed August 15.

The work as usual is organized on a standard college basis including both graduate and undergraduate work. The subjects cover a rather wide field including ecology, advanced general chemistry, soils and fertilizers, plant genetics, plant anatomy, advanced course in statistics for biological workers, enzyme chemistry, physical chemistry, advanced physical chemistry, introduction to organic chemistry, physiological chemistry, advanced organic chemistry, introduction to animal parasitology, scientific instruments, taxonomic mycology, comparative nematology, advanced statistical analysis, adjustment of observations, recent development in economic theory, history of American agriculture, history of economic thought, inflation in theory and practice, all graduate courses; and undergraduate courses in elements of economics, elementary statistics, interpreting accounting, interpreting agriculture and home economics, editing manuscripts on agriculture, home making, and related subjects, scientific French, intermediate scientific German, elementary and advanced Russian, elementary and advanced Spanish, beginners Spanish, elementary Dutch, photography, library organization and use, glass blowing, systematic botany, patent law, and elementary and advanced Italian. Tuition for one semester is \$12.50; for two semesters, \$21.50.

Full information regarding these courses is available in the announcement recently issued which may be obtained from A. F. Woods, Director of the School, 4090 South Bldg., or from Mrs. Emma Wolfe, Secretary, 540 Administration Bldg. Those planning to enter any of these courses should notify the Director or the Secretary at the earliest practicable moment. The school opens September 24.

A. F. Woods,
Director of the Graduate School.

DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LIV, No. 65

Section 1

September 17, 1934.

PACKERS' ACCOUNTS

A Buenos Aires cable to the New York Times yesterday said that the Attorney General of Argentina has ruled that the law requiring packers to open their books to government inspectors is constitutional. The issue had been carried to the Supreme Court on appeal from the lower courts after Armour, Swift, Wilson and four other packers had been fined 5,000 pesos for having refused to show their books. The Minister of Agriculture had ordered the inspection of the books under the Meat-Trade Control Law and the packers had paid their fine under protest, subsequently suing on constitutional grounds.

SKYLINE DRIVE OPEN

The press reported yesterday that the 33-mile stretch of the Skyline Drive from Panorama to Swift Run Gap was opened to the public Saturday. The drive is in the Shenandoah National Forest and was constructed by the Bureau of Public Roads.

SCIENCE WRITERS

Formation of the National Association of Science Writers was announced yesterday says an Associated Press report from Cleveland. Active membership in the organization is limited to staff members of newspapers and press associations who devote their major efforts to the field of science. Chapter members include Howard W. Blakeslee, science editor of the Associated Press; Thomas R. Henry, Washington Star; Waldemar Kaempfert, science editor, New York Times; William L. Laurence, science news editor, New York Times, and John J. O'Neill, science editor, New York Herald-Tribune. One honorary member has been elected, Austin H. Clark, biologist of the Smithsonian Institution. He is press director of the American Association for Advancement of Science.

FARMERS PAY LOANS

The Farm Credit Administration announced yesterday that of the \$55,000,000 borrowed by farmers from production credit associations this year, over \$6,300,000 had been repaid before September 1, according to the Associated Press. C. R. Arnold, deputy production credit commissioner, said the largest part of the loans were made this spring with maturities of a year or less and are not yet due, but favorable marketing conditions have encouraged repayments from early sales of cash crops in order to save interest on loans.

REFINANCING

Secretary Morgenthau announced yesterday that \$530,000,000 of Fourth $4\frac{1}{4}$ percent Liberty Bonds called for October 15 had been tendered in exchange for new securities, according to the Associated Press. The exchange offer, Treasury officials said, was considered a very successful operation. Subscription books on the \$1,200,000,000 of called Liberties will remain open until further notice. Chief demand is for the four-year $2\frac{1}{2}$ percent notes.

Section 2

Scientific
Publication

Discussing "Reform in the System of Scientific Publication," M. B. Visscher of the University of Illinois, reviews in Science (Sept. 14) some of the problems and suggests "that an organization such as the National Academy of Sciences undertake the problem of supervising the publication of all scientific material in this country. Similar bodies might function in other countries. The academy would serve as a clearing house and depository for original documents. Once every two weeks a list of all titles, including a condensed abstract of each manuscript, would be sent to every contributing library, carefully and completely indexed as to the content of each paper. Each library would then indicate which papers it desired for its files in the form of separata. A lithoprinting would be made, the cost of each publication being determined by the number of requests received for it. The cost of reproduction would be low, and sale of copies after the first issue could probably be counted upon to provide most of the funds necessary for the abstracting and indexing service. It is estimated that several million dollars a year are spent for the purchase of strictly scientific periodicals in the United States. It is not hard to imagine a system whereby this project could be successfully handled with an expenditure considerably less than is necessary at present."

Soviet Agri-

The Economic Review of the Soviet Union (Sept.) cultural Insurance reports on the "New Compulsory Agricultural Insurance Law," as follows: "A new insurance law, designed primarily to encourage livestock raising and increase the sown area, was announced on July 20. The law provides for a general lowering of insurance premiums (7 percent on the average), for increasing the percentage of premiums devoted to fire prevention from 10 to 15 percent, and contains special provisions designed to assist collective farms to raise cattle, horses, sheep, etc. The young of animals are insured free of charge. Rates for livestock on collectives range from 2.35 rubles per 100 rubles for cattle to 6.25 rubles for swine (the rates for individual farmers are somewhat higher). Premiums for insurance of sown area are charged according to the program set for the collective, any land sown in excess of the plan being insured free of charge. Premiums for crop insurance vary according to the type of insurance--from 1.15 per 100 rubles for damage resulting from hail or fire, to 2.4 rubles for frost damage. Special industrial crops are insured for premiums ranging from 2.3 rubles per 100 for cotton to 5.6 for sesame. Payments to insured for livestock range from 40 rubles for a goat to 145 for a horse; for crops, from 50 rubles per hectare for grain to 2,820 rubles for hops."

California Conserves "California has the distinction," says an editorial note in The American Field (Sept. 15) "of taking the shortest open duck season of any state in the Union, with twenty-two days, shooting on Saturdays and Sundays, from October 20 to December 30. Only one other state, New Mexico, with twenty-eight days, took less than the thirty days recommended by the Biological Survey, and which has been approved by the signature of President Roosevelt. California's week end consecutive days was decided upon after a careful study had been made of the waterfowl situation in the state, and after conferences with sportsmen, organized and unorganized. It was decided two days a week for eleven weeks would give the hunter plenty of time to get limits and at the same time conserve the supply of birds that light in this state."

Approves Yearbook In an appreciative review of the 1934 Yearbook of the Department, Joseph D. Vehling in Hotel Bulletin and Nation's Chops (Sept.) says in part: "Department experts have contributed many short articles on a multitude of subjects that would astonish the layman who so avidly consumes that 'Believe-It-Or-Not' and 'Strange-As-It-Seems' stuff as a matter of regular reading. These articles clearly show to the interested person the progress that is being made right along in the various scientific fields that contribute to the allmighty question of providing for a nation's daily bread.... Here we have the varied activities of the Department of Agriculture of the United States in highly concentrated book form. Every serious, thinking, and patriotic citizen, regardless of party affiliations, will concede that an intelligent service is being rendered and that unprecedented efforts are being made to assist the nation during an unprecedented epoch of economic stress, aggravated by unusual meteorological conditions, the drought. Those who are familiar with foreign work in this line will also grant you that other nations lag behind in the scope and this type of agricultural assistance and enlightenment."

Michigan Grape Crop Michigan Manufacturer and Financial Record (Sept. 8) reports on grape prospects in the State with prices of at least \$40 a ton compared with \$16 last year. It says in part: "Michigan, which this year will be the second largest grape producing state in the Union, will reap a harvest valued at \$2,300,000 this year. The prospective state crop is 57,927 tons, being exceeded only by the California crop. New York state, last year the second largest producer, has a prospective yield of 52,500 tons this year....As an aid to farmers who have vineyards, the State Liquor Control Commission has approved a proposal to allow grape growers to extract the juice from their grapes and allow it to ferment. Later they will be permitted to sell the fermented juice to licensed wineries. Each grape grower will be given a special license at a fee of \$1 and will not be required to furnish bond...Many wineries have been erected in Michigan this year following the repeal of prohibition and several of these have plans for a nation-wide distribution of wines made from Michigan grapes. The flavor of Michigan grapes is said to be unexcelled by any state. Champagnes made of Michigan grapes are said to be equal to the imported varieties and defy detection by contrast except by experts!..."

Section 3
MARKET QUOTATIONS

September 14--Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations):

Slaughter cattle calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice \$6.25-10.25; cows good \$3.50-5.50; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice \$5.50-8.00; vealers good and choice \$6.50-8.50; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice \$4.25-6.00. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice \$6.25-7.10; 200-250 lbs good and choice \$7.00-7.15; 250-350 lbs good and choice \$6.90-7.15; slaughter pigs 100-130 lbs good and choice \$3.75-5.50; slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down \$6.15-6.60.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat*Minneap. 116 $1\frac{1}{8}$ -119 $1\frac{1}{8}$; No. 2 Am. Dur.*Minneap. 122-126; No. 2 Hard Winter*K.C. 108 $\frac{3}{4}$ -109; Chi. 112-113; St.Louis 111; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis 104; No. 1 W. Wh. Portland 83 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 82 $\frac{1}{4}$ -85 $\frac{1}{4}$; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 79 $\frac{1}{4}$ -79 $\frac{1}{2}$; St.Louis 80-81; No. 3 yellow, Chi. 77 $\frac{1}{2}$ -79 $\frac{1}{2}$; St.Louis 79 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 53 $7\frac{7}{8}$ -55 $7\frac{7}{8}$; K.C. 55-58; Chi. 55-56 $\frac{1}{2}$; St.Louis 56-56 $\frac{1}{2}$; Choice malting barley, Minneap. 120-121; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 190 $\frac{1}{2}$ -200 $\frac{1}{2}$.

New Jersey sacked Cobbler potatoes ranged 90¢-\$1.30 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; \$1 f.o.b. Northern and Central points. Long Island sacked stock \$1-\$1.05 in New York City. Wisconsin sacked Cobblers \$1.22 $\frac{1}{2}$ -1.25 carlot sales in Chicago; 95¢-\$1 f.o.b. Waupaca. New York Yellow Varieties of onions brought 75¢-\$1 per 50-pound sack in consuming centers; 60¢-65¢ f.o.b. Rochester. Midwestern yellows 75¢-85¢ in city markets; 65¢ f.o.b. West Michigan points. New York Domestic Round type cabbage \$14-\$20 bulk per ton in terminal markets; \$12 f.o.b. Western New York points. Wisconsin sacked Round type \$20-\$23 in St.Louis. Virginia Jersey type sweet potatoes brought \$2.25-\$4 per barrel in city markets; mostly \$2.90 f.o.b. Eastern Shore points. Tennessee Nancy Halls \$1.25 per bushel hamper in Chicago. New York Wealthy apples, No. 1, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch minimum, sold at \$1.25-\$1.37 $\frac{1}{2}$ per bushel basket in New York City; \$1.20 f.o.b. Western New York points. Michigan Wealthys \$1.25-\$1.35 in Chicago; 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ in. \$1.10 f.o.b. West Michigan points.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets declined 6 points to 12.86¢ per lb. On the same day last year the price was 9.11¢. October future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 6 points to 12.79¢ and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 7 points to 12.82¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 24 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; 91 Score, 24 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; 90 Score, 24 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: S.Daisies, 13 $\frac{3}{4}$ -14 cents; Y.Americas, 14 cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 25 $\frac{1}{2}$ -29 cents; Standards, 25 cents; Firsts, 22-22 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents. (Prepared by BAE)

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

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Vol. LIV, No. 66

Section 1

September 18, 1934

HULL ON TRADE

Secretary of State Hull came out flatly yesterday against the restriction of trade by an exact balancing of imports and exports between each two nations that care to trade together. Such a policy he denounced as "the direct road to economic suicide." He favored "triangular trade" whereby one nation might buy from another more than it sold, balancing this by selling to a third nation more than it bought from it. This system, he explained, would permit trade to follow normal lines. (Press.)

AID FOR STRIKERS

Federal emergency relief will be given to textile strikers and their families until the National Labor Relations Board or Secretary of Labor Perkins declares their strike is unjustified, Relief Administrator Harry Hopkins said yesterday. Mr. Hopkins was asked whether relief would be given to the strikers in view of the statement Friday night of General Johnson, NRA Administrator, holding the textile strike is unjustified. "You know our policy in that regard," Mr. Hopkins replied. "Until the National Labor Board or Miss Perkins says the strike is unjustified we'll continue relief where it is needed." Mr. Hopkins said he knew of no instances of relief being denied to textile strikers. (Press.)

RURAL RELIEF

With the second, or rural rehabilitation, phase of the Administration's relief program "moving rapidly" and promising returns on money advanced, the FERA announced yesterday it had almost completed analyses which will serve as a foundation for President Roosevelt's projected plan for general social security. At a cost estimated at approximately \$50,000,000 to date, Relief Administrator Hopkins said yesterday afternoon that the rural rehabilitation program was being pushed along many fronts in nearly 30 states, with benefits being distributed in accordance with requirements of the individual cases rather than upon set rules. Long and short term loans, he said, were being made for the purchase of lands, of implements and of work animals and for other necessities to make beneficiaries self-sustaining. (Baltimore Sun.)

FRENCH CROP PRICES

The importance of making it certain that good prices will be paid for French crops this year and of reducing at the same time the cost of living was emphasized by Albert Sarraut, Minister of Interior, it was learned yesterday from a special copyright cable from Paris, at a conference with Premier Gaston Doumergue. The Government is aware that the farmers are greatly dissatisfied with existing conditions. Wheat, for example, though officially by law at a price of \$2 a bushel, actually cannot be sold at that price and the "Black Bourse" quotation is closer to \$1.45 a bushel.

BANKS TO REOPEN

Approval of plans to reopen 38 national banks with deposits of \$52,896,000 was announced yesterday by J.F.T. O'Connor, Comptroller of the Currency, in a report to the Federal Advisory Council. (Press.)

Section 2.

Fluorine Reporting research on the effect of fluorine in
In Phosphates soil as introduced in connection with phosphatic
 fertilizers, Hart, Phillips and Bohstedt, of the
University of Wisconsin, say in American Journal of Public Health (Sept.),
"One can find little evidence from the data that the application of rock
phosphate or acid phosphate has consistently increased the fluorine con-
tent of the plants above that of plants grown on soils receiving bone
meal or a low fluorine application. In some instances the plan of
fertilization involved the application of phosphorus in equivalent
amounts, which makes it probable that in such cases the amount of fluorine
added was as high in the superphosphate application as in the rock phos-
phate treated plots. In no case had the level of fluorine in the plant
tissue analyzed risen to the point of making it dangerous as a source of
food for animals. The highest recorded fluorine content was 2 mg. per
kilo in alfalfa grown on the superphosphate treated soil at Marshfield,
Wis. A cow consuming 20 kilos daily of such roughage would ingest 40 mg.
From extensive work at this station the upper limit of safety for a
dairy cow is 2.5-3 mg. of fluorine daily per kilo of body weight, or
1,000 to 1,200 mg. These data apparently place the plant tissue
analyzed from the rock phosphate and superphosphate treated plots beyond
the suspicion of imparting any serious element of danger when used as
food materials. What a longer period of application may do should be
studied..."

Snow Snow removal of California highways pays its way,
Removal according to T. H. Dennis, State Maintenance Engineer
Pays in the leading article in Roads and Streets (Sept.).
He says in part: "In the winter of 1932-33 the California State Highway
Department waged a successful battle against snow on some 3,000 miles of
highways. In the succeeding season the front was extended to 3,300 miles.
The cost in 1932-33 was \$312,000--an expenditure requiring approximately
17½ cents from the gas tax return made by each of the 1,800,000 motor
vehicles in California...Snow is removed on 29 state highway routes,
which serve in the aggregate some 11,226 vehicles daily during the winter
months. Assuming each machine traveled 150 miles, making 14.5 miles to
the gallon of gasoline--averages determined in the joint survey conducted
by the United States Bureau of Public Roads and the Division of Highways--
then the daily return from gas tax would be \$3,486 or \$313,740 for a
conservative winter season of three months' duration. Apparently,
therefore, the motorists enjoying this service on these particular routes
pay their way. Furthermore, if these roads were closed for a three-
months' period, the interest loss at 4 percent on some 3,000 miles of
road, conservatively estimated to cost \$15,000 per mile, would amount
to \$450,000.

Estimating
Vitamin C

In the Journal of Biological Chemistry (Sept.), Yavorsky, Almaden, and King discuss "The Vitamin C Content of Human Tissues," and say in an introductory paragraph: "The development of a direct chemical method for the estimation of vitamin C in small amounts of tissue has made possible a new approach to the study of latent human scurvy and related physiological problems. Although absolute specificity for the vitamin cannot be claimed for the reaction used in its determination (1), for most tissues the chemical method gives in a few minutes time a more precise measure of the vitamin content of a single bit of tissue than could be obtained by feeding large amounts of such material over a long period of time. Furthermore, the feeding technique cannot be applied to the study of small and essentially restricted amounts of tissue such as are included in the present investigation."

Conservation
By Code

"Forest Conservation Comes In Via Code," is the title of an article in Minnesota Conservationist (Aug.), in which Dr. Wilson Compton says, in part: "However important the current economic aspects of the Code of Fair Competition for the Lumber and Timber Products Industries may be, fundamentally they are over-shadowed by its conservation aspects...The crowding events of the past year of change have abruptly brought about that conservation of both industrial and farm woodlands over the empire has become the responsibility of the Lumber Code. Almost over night the National Industrial Recovery Act has resulted in the inauguration of administration of these vast areas of timber land as continuously timber producing media...The program of public cooperation with the industry in advancing private forestry has received the approval of the Secretary of Agriculture. Henry Wallace has shown himself at all times not only a real friend of forestry and reforestation, but also a sympathetic understander of the practical problems involved in the undertaking of a complete change in its methods of operation by an industry depressed, perhaps, more than any of the other heavy industries...The Lumber Code has not only contributed to forest conservation, but that it is forest conservation so far as private lands are concerned. The Code has saved the forests--and, I believe, the forest industries."

Coop Cuts
Commission

"Last April," says an editorial note in Stephenson County Farm Monthly (Freeport, Ill., Sept.), "when the Secretary of Agriculture ordered commission rates to be lowered 20 to 25% the Chicago Producers Cooperative Commission Co. immediately lowered their rates accordingly. Old line firms filed an injunction against the ruling and proceeded to operate on the old rates. To our knowledge, not more than one firm other than the Producers, have yet complied with the ruling. Livestock farmers who patronize the Co-operative have welcomed this much needed reduction in rates."

Section 3.

September 17--Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice \$6.50-10.25; cows good \$3.50-5.50; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice \$5.50-8.25; vealers good and choice \$6.50-8.50; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice \$4.25-6.00. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice \$6.50-7.35; 200-250 lbs good and choice \$7.20-7.50; 250-350 lbs good and choice \$7.15-7.50; Slaughter pigs 100-130 lbs good and choice \$4.00-5.50. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down \$6.25-6.75.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat* Minneap. 117 $\frac{1}{8}$ -120 $\frac{1}{8}$; No. 2 Am. Dur.* Minneap. 123-127; No. 2 Hard Winter* K.C. 105 $\frac{3}{4}$ -108; Chi. 111-112 $\frac{1}{2}$ (Nom); St. Louis 112; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis 104 $\frac{1}{2}$; Portland 83; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 84 $\frac{1}{2}$ -87 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 79 $\frac{1}{2}$ -81 $\frac{1}{4}$; St. Louis 80 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 3 yellow, Chi. 77 $\frac{3}{4}$ -78 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 54 $\frac{1}{2}$ -56; K.C. 55-56 $\frac{1}{2}$; Chi. 54 $\frac{1}{2}$ -55 $\frac{1}{4}$; St. Louis 56 $\frac{1}{2}$; Choice malting barley, Minneap. 116-118; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 190 $\frac{1}{2}$ -200 $\frac{1}{2}$.

New Jersey sacked Cobbler potatoes brought 90¢-\$1.30 per 100-pounds in eastern cities; 95¢ f.o.b. Northern and Central Points. Long Island sacked stock \$1-\$1.05 in New York City. Maine sacked Cobblers \$1 in Boston; 60¢ f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked stock \$1.10-\$1.20 carlot sales in Chicago; 85¢-95¢ f.o.b. Waupaca. New York Yellow Varieties of onions ranged 70¢-90¢ per 50-pound sack in terminal markets; 60¢-70¢ f.o.b. Rochester. Midwestern stock 70¢-\$1 in consuming centers; 65¢-70¢ f.o.b. West Michigan points. New York Domestic Round type cabbage closed at \$16-\$18 bulk per ton in the East; top of \$20 in Cincinnati, with f.o.b. sales \$10-\$11 at Western New York points. Virginia Jersey Type sweet potatoes brought \$2.25-\$3.50 per stave barrel in the East; \$4 in Chicago, with f.o.b. sales \$2.50-\$2.75 at Eastern Shore points. Tennessee Nancy Halls in bushel hampers \$1.05-\$1.40 in the Middle West. New York, U.S. No. 1, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch minimum, Wealthy apples sold at \$1.25-\$1.37 $\frac{1}{2}$; Rhode Island Greenings \$1.12 $\frac{1}{2}$ -\$1.25 and McIntosh \$1.37 $\frac{1}{2}$ -\$1.75 per bushel basket in New York City; Western New York f.o.b. sales Wealthys \$1.10-\$1.20 and Rhode Island Greenings \$1.25.

Average price Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets advanced 13 points to 12.92¢ per pound. On the same day last year the price was 9.66¢. October future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 13 points to 12.84¢ and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 10 points to 12.86¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, 25 $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢; 91 score, 25 $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢; 90 score, 24 $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: S. Daisies, 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Y. Americas, 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 25 $\frac{1}{2}$ -30¢; Standards, 25¢; Firsts, 22-22 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢. (Prepared by BAE)

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. LIV, No. 67

Section 1

September 19, 1934

FOREIGN TRADE

Two of the President's trade boosters, Secretary Hull and George N. Peek, yesterday suggested means of reinvigorating American dealings with the rest of the world. Peek, special adviser to the President on foreign trade, reported that the world owes the United States \$20,645,000,000 and recommended: (1) a national ^{bookkeeping} system to audit international financial commitments; and (2) a Government credit rating bureau to pass on the financial responsibility of nations seeking money in the United States. Hull, reciprocal trade treaty negotiator, without mentioning the boycott of German goods by Jews because of Hitler's anti-Semitic policy, nevertheless said at a press conference that any boycotts were exceedingly unwise. (A.P.)

GRAIN COOPS

Steady and substantial growth of the cooperative grain marketing movement in the United States was cited yesterday by C. E. Huff, president of the Farmers National Grain Corporation, in his annual report to stockholders, says a Chicago report to the Associated Press. "Operations of the corporation for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1934, showed a loss of \$662,503.87, after charging off liberal depreciation and absorbing a number of non-recurring losses," Mr. Huff stated. "The capital of the corporation, \$1,048,200, was unimpaired; surplus totaled \$64,178.13 and reserves \$910,583.56..."

RECLAMATION PROGRAM

A contract with three construction companies for the second largest reclamation project in the West was signed yesterday by the U.S. Reclamation Bureau at Denver. The contract for construction of the Grand Coulee Dam and Power Plant on the Columbia River in Washington was awarded on a low combination bid of \$29,000,000 to the Silas-Mason Company of New York; the Walsh Construction Company of Davenport, Iowa; and the Atkinson-Kier Company of San Francisco. (A.P.)

BANK CREDIT

In the first of a series of anticipated steps to stimulate the flow of bank credit, J.F.T. O'Connor, comptroller of the currency, yesterday told members of the Federal Reserve Advisory Council they should not become excited when examiners place outstanding loans in the "slow column". Mr. O'Connor explained that loans listed by examiners as "slow" meant they had been "merely flagged". Such loans, he said, would bear watching by bankers but that it did not necessarily follow that such loans should be called or pressure placed on borrowers to make payment. (Press.)

ARCHIVES BUILDING

Completion of the Archives Building as originally planned was assured yesterday when the Public Works Administration allotted \$3,610,000 to the project. The additional fund makes possible the construction of further filing stacks in what is now the court of the building, making available some 4,000,000 cubic feet of office space in other Government buildings by providing storage space for documents. (Press.)

Section 2.

Inter-American Highway Roads and Streets (Sept.) publishes an announcement from the Department of Commerce which says, in part: "One of the factors that may have an important bearing on American exports is the contemplated participation by the Government of the United States in the construction of the Inter-American Highway. In 1930 Congress appropriated \$50,000 for a tentative survey of the location of this highway through the Central American States from Panama City to the Mexican border. This survey has been completed and the results were reported to Congress in January this year. The last Congress appropriated \$75,000 for the continuation of surveys of this highway in the Latin American countries. In the Emergency Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1935, approved July, 1934, Congress also appropriated \$1,000,000 to meet such expenses as the President in his discretion may deem necessary to enable the United States to cooperate with several governments, members of the Pan-American Union, in connection with the survey and construction of the proposed Inter-American Highway, the amount to remain available until expended..."

Carbonated Fruit Beverages The Fruit Products Journal (Sept.) says editorially: "An innovation, which will have much interest to the entire industry, at the Annual Convention and Exposition of the American Bottlers of Carbonated Beverages, in Buffalo, N. Y., Nov. 12 to 16, will be an exhibit by the Bureau of Chemistry and Soils of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. The display will cover various phases of the researches of the Bureau of Chemistry and Soils that are related to beverages, and will be in charge of Hugh H. Mottern, government expert on citrus and other fruit juices. The Department of Agriculture has been very active in the development of new uses for fruit products in the beverage field, with the view, mainly, to providing markets for surplus fruit. The display at the A. B. C. B. Exposition will include samples of carbonated beverages in which juices of the grapefruit, passion fruit, claret plum, prune, apple and other fruits are used. The processes of their manufacture, together with data concerning their keeping qualities, etc., will be explained by Mr. Mottern. Grapefruit flavored carbonated beverages, produced from fruit exported from Texas, California and Florida, are now very popular in Great Britain, especially as 'mixers.' The juice of the passion fruit as a carbonated beverage flavor is also increasing in use there."

Canned
Goods
Futures

"The failure of the Philadelphia Canned Foods
Exchange to develop any real activity," says The
Canning Trade (Sept. 17), "has been the cause for

considerable wonder in canned food distributing circles. With markets as uncertain as they have been this season, it is felt, the urge to hedge sales and purchases of beans, tomatoes, peas, and corn should have been reflected by considerable activity on the futures exchange. Instead, there have been relatively few actual transactions. Some interests are inclined to believe that the logical place for a canned foods futures exchange is New York, and that its scope of trading should be broadened to take in other grades and varieties of products. It is realized, however, that the Philadelphia body is a new one, and that in all organized commodity markets at least a year is required for full trade acceptance of such exchanges. It would appear, therefore, that in fairness to the Philadelphia board, judgment as to its proper place in the industry should be deferred until it has a thorough trial."

Louisiana
To Enforce
Seed Laws

Lane Wilson writing in Seed World (Sept. 14)
reports: "The Louisiana seed law passed in 1925 and
in effect since that time has never been actively
enforced. Appropriations have been made and the Department of Agriculture now announces that effective October 1, 1934, all seed offered for sale must be tagged in accordance with the law. This applies to garden and field seed in lots of ten pounds or more. To enforce this, a corps of inspectors will begin active inspection of seed offered for sale by any and all dealers, of seed consigned to dealers, etc., and any seed found not properly tagged, will be seized and tied up until samples have been drawn and sent to the State Laboratory for analysis and tagging. Any and all demurrage, storage, cost of tagging or other costs incurred in the holding and handling of such seed will have to be paid by the shipper..."

Hydrocyanic
Acid Treatment

Veterinary Medicine (Oct.) publishes a communication from J. E. Stanton of Valpariso, Nebr., reporting complete success in combatting cane (hydrocyanic acid) poisoning caused by drought-affected sorghums. He used sodium hyposulphate in a 20 percent solution injected intravenously. He describes the treatment as a "prompt specific" and says that he thinks that "any animal poisoned on any of the sorghums will recover" with an injection of 40cc to 80cc of the solution administered "any time before breathing ceases."

Section 3.

MARKET QUOTATIONS

September 18--Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice \$6.50-10.50; cows good \$3.50-5.50; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice \$5.50-8.50; vealers good and choice \$6.50-8.50; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice \$4.25-6.00. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice \$6.25-7.25; 200-250 lbs good and choice \$7.00-7.30; slaughter pigs 100-130 lbs good and choice \$3.75-5.50; slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice \$6.25-8.75.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat*Minneap. 116 $\frac{1}{2}$ -119 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 Am.Dur.*Minneap. 123 $\frac{1}{4}$ -127 $\frac{1}{4}$; No. 2 Hard Winter*K.C. 105 $\frac{1}{2}$ -107; Chi. 111 $\frac{1}{2}$ -112 $\frac{1}{2}$ (Nom); St.Louis 111; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis 104; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 82 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 83 $\frac{3}{8}$ -86 $\frac{3}{8}$; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 30 $\frac{3}{4}$ -82; St. Louis 80 $\frac{1}{4}$ -80 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 3 yellow, Chi. 79 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 54 $\frac{7}{8}$ -55 $\frac{7}{8}$; K.C. 55-57; Chi. 54-55 $\frac{1}{2}$ (Nom); St.Louis 56 $\frac{1}{2}$ (Nom); Choice malting barley, Minneap. 115-118; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 189-198 $\frac{1}{2}$.

New Jersey sacked Cobbler potatoes ranged 90¢-\$1.30 per 100 pounds in Eastern cities; 90¢ f.o.b. Northern and Central points. Long Island sacked stock \$1.05 in New York City. Wisconsin sacked Cobblers \$1.15-\$1.20 carlot sales in Chicago; mostly 90¢ f.o.b. Waupaca. Idaho sacked Russet Burbanks \$1.60-\$1.85 carlot sales in Chicago: 80¢-85¢ f.o.b. Idaho points. New York Yellow Varieties of onions brought 70¢-85¢ per 50-pound sack in consuming centers; 62¢-70¢ f.o.b. Rochester. Midwestern yellows 70¢-95¢ in the Middle West; 65¢-70¢ f.o.b. West Michigan points. Virginia Jersey type cabbage \$2-\$4 per stave barrel in city markets; \$2.50-\$2.60 f.o.b. Eastern Shore points. Tennessee Nancy Halls \$0.90-\$1.40 per bushel hamper in midwestern cities. New York Domestic Round type cabbage \$15-\$20 bulk per ton in terminal markets; Wisconsin stock \$25 in St.Louis. New York, U.S. #1, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch minimum, Wealthy apples \$1.25-\$1.37 $\frac{1}{2}$ per bushel basket in New York City; Rhode Island Greenings \$1.12 $\frac{1}{2}$ -\$1.25 and McIntosh \$1.37 $\frac{1}{2}$ -\$1.75 in that market. Western New York f.o.b. price on Wealthys was 90¢-\$1 and Rhode Island Greenings \$1.25.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets declined 10 points from the previous close to 12.82¢ per pound. On the same day last year the price was 10.00¢. October future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 10 points to 12.74¢ and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 8 points to 12.78¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 25 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents; 91 Score, 25 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents; 90 Score, 25 cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: S. Daisies, 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; Y.Americas, 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 25 $\frac{1}{2}$ -30 cents; Standards, 24-25 cents; Firsts, 22-22 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents. (Prepared by BAE)

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

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Vol. LIV, No. 68

Section 1

September 20, 1934

MORTGAGE DECISION

The farm mortgage^{moratorium} amendment to the national bankruptcy act was declared unconstitutional by Judge W. Calvin Chestnut in Federal District Court yesterday, says a Baltimore report to the New York Times. Its 5-year provision discriminates against the creditor, he held. The decision is expected to be of far-reaching consequences. Judge Chestnut dismissed two petitions, which sought stays in foreclosures.

HULL ON QUOTAS

Characterizing quota restrictions as extremely harmful to profitable international trade, Secretary of State Hull said yesterday that one of the chief objectives of the reciprocal trade agreement program now under way would be to eliminate all quotas as quickly as possible. Quota limitations on imports, Mr. Hull said, were as serious impediments to mutually profitable trade as excessively high tariffs or innumerable other trade barriers and restrictions with which nations have been surrounded through following narrow nationalistic policies. (A.P.)

TOBACCO FUTURES

The first transaction in tobacco futures in the history of the product took place at noon yesterday on the floor of the New York Tobacco Exchange, when a contract of January tobacco, amounting to 10,000 pounds, was sold by James Eblen to Joseph Bernard at 29 cents a pound. The transaction involved \$2,900. (Press.)

RAILROAD RATES

Reductions in railroad rates rather than increases are urged by Federal Coordinator Eastman. Addressing the thirty-second annual convention of the National Petroleum Association in Atlantic City yesterday, Mr. Eastman disputed the "recurring complaint that a misguided Interstate Commerce Commission has kept rates too low." "The commission has erred, if at all, in seeking too high rather than too low a level," he said. "It has ordered no general reduction since the 10 percent cut in 1922--which was followed by a period of earnings unsurpassed in few, if any, periods of rail history..." (New York Times.)

CHINESE FOOD CREDITS

Dr. S.K.A.Sze, the Chinese minister, upon instructions from his government, has made a flat denial to the State Department that any portion of the \$20,000,000 credits granted China for purchase of wheat, cotton and flour had been used to purchase airplanes or munitions. Dr. Sze told newspapermen he had called upon Secretary Hull Tuesday, discussed the question with him and left a written denial of statements attributed in newspapers to Senator Nye, chairman of the committee, that the Chinese government had used food credits for planes and war munitions. (A.P.)

Drought and Cattle "Several factors have combined this year to make cattle feeding for the markets an attractive enterprise in those sections of the Northwest which have feed surpluses, either of pasturage, grain or hay and other forage crops," says Commercial West (September 15). "Drought is the basic reason for the improved feeder outlook. It has denuded pastures, cut down feed, made it necessary to move large numbers of cattle and sheep as well from western ranges. They are in no condition to go to market and must be fattened, not only in order to improve the food value but to increase weight. Because of this drought effect the Federal Government's cattle buying and processing program has removed from the larger livestock areas hundreds of thousands of thin, scrub and otherwise undesirable cattle, cutting the surplus close to demand, leaving better quality on the ranges and farms to be fed. The logic of this situation is that cattle prices within the coming year should become considerably higher than they are now. This supplies the golden opportunity for the cattle feeder..."

Animal Diseases in England The Journal of the Ministry of Agriculture (London) for September says: "The report of proceedings under the diseases of animals acts for the year 1933, recently issued...states that Great Britain continued to be free from cattle plague (rinderpest), contagious pleuro-pneumonia, sheep-pox, rabies, epizootic lymphangitis and glanders. There were 87 outbreaks of foot-and-mouth disease, 54 of which occurred during the first quarter of the year, and 22 in October. There were no outbreaks during five months, April, June, July, November and December. Of the 21 new centres of infection during 1933, 12 were attributable to a common source...There was no alteration of the established policy of the ministry in dealing with this disease, known as the slaughter policy, which consists of the immediate compulsory slaughter of all animals affected with the disease and of those directly exposed to infection..."

Water Studies Commenting on the fact that "Where once navigation was the sole public concern in streams, our waters now seem to be affected with a public interest in all of their aspects," the Engineering News-Record (September 13) says: "This new interest in water resources goes beyond the problems of rivers alone, for there has sprung up an active interest in ground water also. The well failures of 1930-31 and of the current year, the recognition that summer streamflow is primarily a resultant of ground water storage, and difficulties that developed in several regions in connection with ground water used for irrigation--all have promoted this new interest in subsurface waters. Supply for human consumption is recognized as the highest use of water. The function of streams to drain the country and to carry away its wastes is of closely related importance. Irrigation of land, navigation, flood control, power, all impinge on human requirements. Every question or condition of land use or of economic development is dependent on such water relations. The maintenance of forests and the protection of the soil on which we live is determined by the way in which water resources are dealt with. In any consideration of these relations between water and man one may perceive that water resources...are something beyond a merely local interest..."

World Wheat Surpluses

The period of burdensome world wheat surpluses is temporarily at an end, in the opinion of John I. McFarland, general manager of the Central Selling Agency of the Canadian wheat pools. "The scene has completely changed," said Mr. McFarland. "We now have entered a year in which there is every evidence of only very moderate wheat supply in excess of normal purposes. This being coupled with an alarming shortage of coarse grains and animal fodder in many countries, it would appear certain, if there is any wheat to spare, it will be absorbed in various countries as a substitute for coarse grains..." "The necessity of cooperative effort to control production was clearly recognized by all members of the committee (world wheat advisory committee)," said Mr. McFarland. "It was also clearly recognized that a return of normal crop weather conditions will again result in renewed overproduction and a second period of agricultural depression." (Canadian Press.)

Soap Basis for Roads

Soap as the basis of a new method for successfully oiling low cost dirt and gravel roads has been reported to the American Chemical Society by the Missouri State Highway Department. A sample of soil treated with soap in addition to oil was shown to resist water for over a year, whereas the same soil merely oil-treated slaked down in less than a day's time. This high protective effect, in some cases, was obtained with the use of as little oil as 3 percent of the weight of the dry soil along with 0.3 percent soap. Many hundreds of soil samples were experimented with in laboratory tests and it was found that the water resistance and tensile strength of the soil was highest when a soap solution was mixed with the soil. The most successful method of treatment for the experimental road is described as an "oil-soap emulsion". Two distributing trucks, one filled with road oil and the other with an aqueous soap solution were coupled together. Both liquids were spread through separate spray bars, attached to the rear distributor and directed to spray on the same spot of the road surface, thereby forming the desired emulsion at that point. (Chemical Industries, September.)

"Standardized" Apes

"In the future, the scientist experimenting with anthropoid apes may have his laboratory material standardized just as the chemist does today. This is the prophecy made to the American Psychological Association by Dr. Robert M. Yerkes of the Yale Laboratories of Comparative Psychobiology," Science Service says. "It will require years to achieve this ideal, Dr. Yerkes warned, but ultimately the investigator who wishes to study the behavior or physiological reactions of these man-like animals may select a subject accompanied by a pedigree, life history, and characterization. This is one of the primary objectives of the breeding colony maintained by Yale under the direction of Dr. Yerkes. On May 1, 1934, the breeding colony consisted of 3 mature male chimpanzees, 12 mature females, 4 children, and 10 infants under 3 years. Between May 14, 1933, and May 2, 1934, 8 normal births occurred at the station. 'Chemists habitually safeguard their results by using only chemically pure materials, whereas biologists commonly accept their subjects as accidentally or incidentally found,' Dr. Yerkes said. 'Many indeed are the risks and disadvantages of using, in an important inquiry, animals whose age or developmental status, sexual conditions, disease history, experience are unknown.'"

Section 3
MARKET QUOTATIONS

Sept. 19--Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice \$6.50-10.75; cows good \$3.50-5.50; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice \$5.50-8.50; vealers good and choice \$6.50-8.50; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice \$4.25-6.00. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice \$6.40-7.30; 200-250 lbs good and choice \$7.10-7.40; 250-350 lbs good and choice \$7.10-7.35; Slaughter pigs 100-130 lbs good and choice \$4.00-5.50. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down \$6.25-7.00.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat*Minneap. 115 5/8-118 5/8; No. 2 Am.Dur.* Minneap. 120-124; No. 2 Hard Winter*K.C. 103 $\frac{3}{4}$ -105 $\frac{1}{2}$; Chi. 110 $\frac{1}{2}$ -110 $\frac{3}{4}$; St.Louis 110-110 $\frac{1}{4}$; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St.Louis 103 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 82 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 82 5/8-85 5/8; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 79 $\frac{3}{4}$ -80 $\frac{1}{2}$; St.Louis 80; No. 3 yellow, Chi. 77 $\frac{5}{8}$; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 54 5/8-55 5/8; K.C. 54 $\frac{1}{2}$ -56 $\frac{1}{2}$; Chi. 53 $\frac{3}{4}$ -54; St. Louis 56 (Nom); Choice malting barley, Minneap. 117-119; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 187-196.

New Jersey sacked Cobbler potatoes ranged 90¢-\$1.30 per 100-pounds in eastern cities; 90¢ f.o.b. Northern and Central points. Long Island sacked Cobblers \$1.05-\$1.10 in New York City. Maine sacked Cobblers \$1 in Boston. Wisconsin sacked stock \$1.10-\$1.15 carlot sales in Chicago, while Idaho Bliss Triumphs brought \$1.50-\$1.75 in that market and f.o.b. sales 75¢-85¢ at Idaho points. New York Domestic Round type cabbage \$16-\$18 bulk per ton in New York City; \$13 f.o.b. Rochester. Wisconsin stock \$25-\$27 in St.Louis; \$11-\$11.50 f.o.b. Racine. New York Yellow Varieties of onions brought 65¢-85¢ per 50-pound sack in city markets; 63¢-68¢ f.o.b. Rochester. Midwestern yellows 65¢-95¢ in midwestern cities; 70¢ f.o.b. West Michigan points. Virginia Jersey type sweet potatoes ranged \$2-\$4 per stave barrel in terminal markets; \$2.25-\$2.50 f.o.b. East Shore Points. Tennessee Nancy Halls \$0.90-\$1.35 per bushel hamper in the Middle West. New York, U.S. #1, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch minimum, Wealthy apples sold at \$1.25-\$1.37 $\frac{1}{2}$ and McIntosh \$1.50-\$1.75 per bushel basket in New York City; Rhode Island Greenings \$1.20-\$1.25 f.o.b. Rochester.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets declined 15 points from the previous close to 12.67¢ per pound. On the same day last year the price was 9.61¢. October future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 16 points to 12.58¢ and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 15 points to 12.63¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 26 cents; 91 Score, 25 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; 90 Score, 25 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Single Daisies, 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; Y.Americas, 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 25 $\frac{1}{2}$ -30 cents; Standards, 24-25¢; Firsts, 22-22 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents. (Prepared by BAE)

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LIV, No. 69

Section 1

September 21, 1934

COTTON ACT COMMENT

Chairman Jones of the House Agriculture Committee yesterday said he would resist any effort of Senator Bankhead to influence the Agriculture Department to recommend suspension of the Bankhead compulsory cotton control act to President Roosevelt. Jones said: "To suspend the Bankhead act now in the interest of a few sections which have overproduced would be unfair to the great drought and flooded areas which have fully complied with the program and which are relying on the value of their excess certificates. The certificates, accepted in good faith, must be redeemed." (A.P.)

RESERVE BOARD RECOMMENDATIONS

Expansion of industrial loans to stimulate business recovery and tightening of entry requirements of banks into the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation through new legislation were urged last night upon the Federal Reserve Board. The recommendations were made after a two-day session of the Federal Advisory Council of the Federal Reserve Board. Acting Federal Reserve Board Governor J. J. Thomas, who received the report, said it contained no recommendations for immediate stabilization of the dollar to end business uncertainty. (Press.)

N.Y. MILK PROFITS

Commissioner Baldwin of the New York Department of Agriculture reported yesterday that New York farmers in May, June, July and August received \$6,316,000 more for their milk than in the same months of 1933. The commissioner also reported that the Division of Milk Control began this week to pay returns to the State. He reported that \$253,724 had been collected as license fees from milk dealers and stores and as penalties assessed by the division. This is in excess of the \$250,000 appropriated for the division's work this year. (A.P.)

SOVIET INDUSTRY

"All the important figures in Soviet heavy industry from Commissar Ordjonikidze down met at Moscow last night to devise remedies for a noticeable slowing down in the country's vast industrial machinery," says Harold N. Denny in a cable to the New York Times. "Factory managers, engineers, technicians and especially executives and experts of the shops that are lagging were pointedly warned that some of the old faults of Soviet industry, against which an unceasing campaign has been waged, were reappearing in certain plants..."

WHOLESALE PRICES

Wholesale prices dropped slightly during the week ended September 15, Commissioner Lubin of the Bureau of Labor Statistics announced yesterday. After 6 weeks of continuous rise the bureau's index, based on 1926 averages, dropped from 77.8 to 77.5. The index of September 16, 1933, was 70.5. The decline was confined to farm products, foods and building materials. (New York Times.)

Section 2

Research Activity A pick-up in world activity in chemical research is disclosed by Prof. E. J. Crane of Ohio State University, editor of Chemical Abstracts, in which the findings of the international science reporting system of the A.C.S. are assembled. Digest of chemical papers appearing in 2,000 scientific and technical journals of the leading nations numbered 18,664 during the first 6 months of 1934 as against 17,648 in the like period of 1933, according to the report. (Chemical Industries, September.)

British Cattle Subsidy The Field (London) for September 8, in an article on the British Government subsidy on fat cattle, says: "The subsidy is being offered at the rate of 5s. per live cwt. on all fat steers, heifers and young cows that can be classed as prime beef stock. The duty of approving animals is being undertaken, in most cases voluntarily, by a panel of local farmers, auctioneers and butchers. They will attend the markets and see the cattle weighed and duly ear-punched. On their authority the beast qualifies for the payment of 5s. per live cwt.--equivalent to about 2 pounds 10s. per beast on the average--which is paid by money order from London. The work of the certifying authority will be open to the public eye and there should be little scope for 'wangling' and passing stock that should be denied the subsidy...A deduction of 28 pounds from the recorded weight of each beast will be taken, which assumes that farmers will give their animals breakfast before they go over the weigh bridge. The weight qualifying for the subsidy will thus be the starved weight..."

Investment in Highways Proper maintenance of existing highways, reconstruction to meet new traffic requirements and motor vehicle design, extension of improved main, secondary, and feeder roads are essential to the welfare of a \$30,000,000 investment made by the public in the United States, according to the chairman of the North Carolina State Highway Commission. An analysis of this figure gives \$51,000,000 as invested in highways, \$11,000,000,000 in motor vehicles, and \$4,000,000,000 in garage and terminal facilities, all these having been made in the last 15 years. On the other hand, the investment in American railways, during the last hundred years, is estimated to have been only \$26,000,000,000, and the investment in electric railways to have been \$5,000,000,000. Inland waterways, docks, etc., represent an investment of \$3,500,000,000 and air transport an investment of \$250,000,000. It is claimed that the highway system of the United States is self-liquidating because costs are paid by the highway users. (Roads and Road Construction (England) for September 1.)

German Business The German Business Research Institute announces that during July and August the industrial production index reached 89.8, compared with 100 for 1928. Measured by the volume of production, the institute said two-thirds of the depression loss had been regained since the autumn of 1923, although measured by the value of the products the recovery was only 60 percent because of the low-price policy of the government. The institute stressed the great effort to increase domestic raw material production. (New York Times.)

Plant Breeding J. Sidney Cates, writing in the Country Gentleman (October) on "Plant-Breeding Targets", says "...While plant breeding has made good in every big emergency with our great staples, it has never had a chance to show its wares in the home-needs field. Yet, as the stage is set today, what the farm/family and the local community has assumed a vastly more important role than when the whole scheme of things centered about producing anything to sell. There are probably a million farms in this country occupying what our economists are calling submarginal lands, where the production of something to sell has always been narrowed down to very low limits. The farms have merely been places in which to live in more or less colonial style, with the livelihood, such as it has been, contributed in the main directly by products of the land. And at that, dwellers on such land in all sections of the country have fared better than many already crowded into great cities. The creation of new and better fruits and vegetable forms, kinds which would tend to make home-supply harvest more continuous, more plenteous, more dependable and more varied, would be a boon to all agriculture, and particularly to this vast group for whom the land has never yielded much above food needs...The group of people who breed, introduce, and develop new plant sorts stands ready with a most intriguing line of existing hypotheses. They merely need to be financed before going ahead..."

Check Dams "...It is pleasing to note that, after careful investigations, some of our government engineers connected with soil erosion work have given check dam constructed their approval," says an editorial in the California Cultivator (September 15). "Concerning the stability of check dams of different types construction last winter and spring by CWA workers in the Gila River watershed project near Duncan, Arizona, Major Fleming, chief engineer of the soil erosion service, who inspected this work, said: 'It is gratifying to note that a number of the first dykes withstood the flood so well that five weeks later water is still standing in the pools above the dykes, vegetation is starting, cattle are using the ponds for watering places and in all respects the system is working as it was intended to.' Further commenting in this work, Director Bennett of the soil erosion service said: 'Inasmuch as these types of check dams are being generally utilized by the soil erosion service on many of its 25 projects now under way in different parts of the United States, this test they were put in the Gila River watershed give assurance that the margin of safety on the rock dam type of construction has been adequately provided for as an engineering problem.'"

N.Y. Potato Growing "A study of a large number of cost accounts of good potato growers in New York State shows some revolutionary changes that have taken place in the potato business in the brief space of 15 years," says an editorial in American Agriculturist (Sept. 1). "Similar changes have occurred in other northeastern states. Bushels of seed per acre have increased 50 percent; fertilizer, 50 percent; spray material, 100 percent; increased yield per acre, 124 to 190 bushels; bushels per man hour 1.4 to 3.4 percent. Cost of production increased 22 percent; yield increased 53 percent. With all these increases, the total acreage has decreased and so has the total yield..."

Section 3

MARKET QUOTATIONS

Sept. 20--Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice \$6.75-11.00; cows good \$3.50-5.50; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice \$5.50-8.50; vealers good and choice \$6.50-8.50; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice \$4.25-6.00. Hogs: 130-200 lbs good and choice \$6.25-7.20; 200-250 lbs good and choice \$7.10-7.35; 250-350 lbs good and choice \$7.00-7.25; slaughter pigs 100-130 lbs good and choice \$3.75-5.50; slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down \$6.40-7.10.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat*Minneap. $116\frac{1}{4}$ - $119\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 Am.Dur.* Minneap. $121\frac{1}{4}$ - $125\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 Hard Winter*K.C. $105\frac{1}{4}$ - $106\frac{1}{2}$; Chi. $111\frac{1}{4}$; St.Louis 111; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St.Louis $103\frac{1}{2}$ -104; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland $83\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 rye, Minneap. $83\frac{1}{2}$ - $86\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. $81\frac{1}{4}$ - $81\frac{3}{4}$; St.Louis $80\frac{1}{4}$; No. 3 yellow, Chi. $78\frac{3}{4}$ (Nom); No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 53 5/8-56 5/8; K.C. $55\frac{1}{2}$ -57; Chi. $53\frac{1}{2}$; St.Louis $56\frac{1}{2}$ -57; Choice malting barley, Minneap. 116-119; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 187-196.

New Jersey sacked Cobbler potatoes ranged 90¢-\$1.30 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; 90¢ f.o.b. Northern and Central points. Maine sacked Cobblers and Green Mountains \$1 in Boston. Wisconsin sacked Cobblers \$1.10-\$1.15 carlot sales in Chicago; 90¢-95¢ f.o.b. Waupaca. Idaho Russet Burbanks \$1.50-\$1.80 carlot basis in Chicago; 75¢-85¢ f.o.b. Idaho Falls. New York Domestic Round type cabbage brought \$12-\$18 bulk per ton in terminal markets; \$11 f.o.b. Rochester. Wisconsin stock \$22-\$25 in St. Louis; \$9-\$10 f.o.b. Racine. New York Yellow Varieties of onions brought 75¢-85¢ per 50-pound sack in consuming centers; 63¢-68¢ f.o.b. Western New York points. Midwestern stock 70¢-80¢ in a few cities; 65¢-70¢ f.o.b. West Michigan points. Virginia Jersey type sweet potatoes closed at \$2-\$3.75 per stave barrel in city markets; \$2-\$2.25 f.o.b. Eastern Shore points. Tennessee Nancy Halls \$1-\$1.35 per bushel hamper in the Middle West. New York, U.S. #1, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inch minimum, Wealthy apples \$1.12 $\frac{1}{2}$ -\$1.25 per bushel basket in New York City; Rhode Island Greenings \$1-\$1.25 in that market, with f.o.b. sales \$1.20-\$1.25.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets advanced 5 points from the previous close to 12.72¢ per pound. On the same day one year ago the price was 9.20¢. October future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 4 points to 12.62¢ and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 3 points to 12.66¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 26 cents; 91 Score, $25\frac{3}{4}$ cents; 90 Score, $25\frac{1}{2}$ cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: S. Daisies, $13\frac{1}{2}$ cents; Y.Americas, $13\frac{1}{2}$ cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, $25\frac{1}{2}$ -30 cents; Standards, 24-25 cents; Firsts, $22-22\frac{1}{2}$ cents. (Prepared by BAE)

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

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DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LIV, No. 70

Section 1

September 22, 1934

TEXTILE STRIKE

President Roosevelt appealed yesterday at Hyde Park to the textile strikers to return to work pending adjustment of their differences with the management of the industry along lines suggested by the Winant inquiry board. Prospects were considered bright in Washington that the strike might end. (Press.)

TREE BELT

The program to ameliorate the havoc of wind and drought in the midwestern farm area by the creation of a gigantic forest belt has struck a financial snag, it was learned authoritatively last night. President Roosevelt allocated \$15,000,000 from the \$525,000,000 which Congress had appropriated for drought relief. J. R. McCarl, Comptroller General, is reported to hold that this project does not qualify as an immediate drought relief measure, but is said to hold it could be carried out as an employment measure and financed accordingly. (Press.)

BUSINESS CONFERENCE

A study of business and credit conditions, with a special aim to stimulate loans to industry to help the recovery program, was begun yesterday by the Federal Reserve Board at a conference with the governors of the 12 Federal Reserve Banks. Eugene R. Black, former governor of the board and now governor of the Atlanta Federal Reserve Bank and liaison officer between the banks of the country and the administration, brought an encouraging message from the South. He declared things were "absolutely" better and ascribed the recent recession, as shown by some statistical reports, to the drought, the textile strike and the decline in steel production. (New York Times.)

RAILROAD ORGANIZATION

Consolidation of the American Railway Association and the Association of Railway Executives into a new organization, the Association of American Railroads, was effected at a meeting yesterday of leading railway officials, says a Chicago dispatch to the New York Times. J. J. Pelley, president of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, was named head of the new organization. He will devote his full time to the job, resigning his post with the New Haven shortly.

COTTON ACT

A conference to debate the fate of the Bankhead cotton-reduction program was postponed yesterday until next Tuesday. Representative Marvin Jones, Texas, chairman of the House Agriculture Committee, said members of Congress from the South would meet with Farm Administration officials Tuesday for a thorough discussion of the compulsory control amendment to the AAA and its possible abandonment. Jones opposes immediate abandonment of the act. (A.P.)

Section 2

CCC Camps

Ernest K. Lindley, author of an article on the Civilian Conservation Corps, entitled "Forest Interlude", in Today (September 22), says: "...State relief directors all over the country have been pleading that the maximum time in the CCC for each boy be lengthened...New applications for the CCC far exceed its capacity. The CCC has caught the imagination and interest of the young men for whom, primarily, it was established. The turnover...is decreasing. The CCC probably could obtain, without urging or ballyhoo, and hold for a long period, at least 700,000 men under 25 years of age. An alternative to a great enlargement of the CCC is the employment of the otherwise unemployed graduates of the CCC in directed enterprises...In the building of new communities in the areas of the sources of cheap power which the Federal Government is now tapping. Some way has to be found to keep the CCC from being no more than an interlude in a world of restricted opportunity."

Plant

Breeding

Possibilities

J. Sidney Cates, author of "Plant-Breeding Targets" (excerpts from which appeared in yesterday's Daily Digest) in the Country Gentleman (October), says in conclusion:

"There is good evidence that plant breeders could, by using the now known parent material and employing the now proved plant-breeding methods, create apple and peach sorts adapted to the extreme southern part of the country. I have just set down a few of the high lights of glaring national needs in this fascinating field of the creation of new biological forms. Most any imaginative horticulturist could extend this list tenfold... If people are to live closer to the land they must be equipped with plant varieties so adapted that the land will become fruitful and kindly. We have already collected by expensive foreign explorations a veritable mass of plant-breeding material. But in the main it merely lies idle and unused, its genetic possibilities for piecing together synthetic plant servants of mankind still as obscure as though this parent stock had never been in our Government variety gardens. This theme of equipping our country with better and more varied plant forms is worthy of support of any or all the leaders who would put American agriculture and American life on a higher and more stable plane."

Trees and

Water Supply

"Two years of drought may paradoxically lead to a substantial increase in the acreage of England's woodlands," says Canada Lumberman (September 15). "Water supply and undertakings all over the country are taking stock of the position, and wherever new upland supplies are tapped there, sooner or later, will be afforestation. All the biggest plantation grants hitherto made by the Forestry Commission have been to water supply undertakings, W. L. Taylor, assistant forestry commissioner for England and Wales, said. The reason is that forest planting considerably increases the capacity of a catchment area for holding water in reserve. Apart from the possible construction of new mountain reservoirs, further afforestation is, therefore, regarded by experts as an economical method of increasing the effective storage

capacity of those already available. It is even suggested by St. Barbe Baker, founder of the Men of the Trees, that the present drought may have been partly caused by the cutting down of four-fifths of our forests during the war years, while Sir Denison Ross argues that widespread dessiccation in the Sahara, and other regions now desert, was the result of forest destruction..."

Ice Substitute A new high record was set in sales of ice substitutes Sales Set Record during the first six months of 1934, according to the Edison Electric Institute, when a total of 1,003,574 units were sold. Since 666,750 ice substitutes were sold in the same period in 1933, the 1923 mark shows an increase of better than 50 percent. A total of 190,003 units were reported as sold in the month of June, as compared with 213,420 in June of 1933. The all-time monthly record was set in the month of May with the sale of 277,988 units. (Refrigeration, September.)

Soybean Menu "Soybean growers," says an item in the *Prairie Farmer* (September 1) "would have been interested in a dinner given to newspaper men and women one evening in the Ford building at the World's Fair. The dinner, as the following menu shows, consisted of foods made wholly or in part from soybeans, and everyone agreed that it was a mighty good dinner. Henry Ford is greatly interested in soybeans, primarily in finding industrial uses for them but also in their expanded use as food. His research along this line may be expected to yield important results. The menu was as follows: tomato juice seasoned with soybean sauce; salted soybeans; celery stalks stuffed with soybean cheese; purée of soybeans with soybean flour wafers; soybean croquettes with tomato sauce; buttered green soybeans; pineapple ring with soybean cheese and dressing; soybean bread buttered with soybean relish; fresh apple pie with soybean crust; assorted soybean cakes and cookies; soybean coffee; soybean milk."

Population Trends "Will the bread line vanish and human labor become a rare commodity?" says Science Service (September 4). "Employing officers, relief administrators and others who share responsibility for the aid of countless numbers of America's unemployed will find mental refreshment in the viewpoint of a British investigator, Dr. Enid Charles, who upsets all Malthusian straw men by showing that a real possibility exists that the western world will soon be under-populated. A population gradually growing older and less inclined to rear children, until the number of future mothers born each year is not great enough to insure their own replacement. A nation having a birth rate exceeding its death rate is not thereby assured of a growing population, Dr. Charles points out. Of each 1,000 girls born today, only 733 may be expected to survive to child-bearing age and some of these will die with each succeeding year. Of the 733, not all will have children. And of these who bear children, not all will have them survive. And, finally, of those who survive only about half will be women and an even smaller number will ever become mothers in their turn. 'The net reproduction rate in England and Wales at the present time (1933) is not much higher than 0.75 and the population has practically ceased to increase,' Dr. Charles said..."

DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LIV, No. 71

Section 1

September 24, 1934

TEXTILE MILLS OPEN Mills over the country are reopening today with thousands of textile workers filing back to the jobs which they left three weeks ago in answer to the national strike call. However, in face of the failure of the mill owners to pledge acceptance of the Presidential board's recommendations, the question of whether the operators would take back returning workers who led in union activities during the strike remained unanswered last night. (New York Times.)

TOBACCO MARKETS Hundreds of farmers will tomorrow begin a new tobacco marketing period which it is believed will play an important role in raising the siege of depression and bringing them back to a prewar independence level, says a Danville (Va.) report to the press. The new bright crop is exceptionally good in character, there is shortage of stocks and abroad a keen demand for the medium types of leaf grown in the Southern States. Production has been materially reduced under the Government's crop control, and all these elements conspire to assure the farmer the highest return for his product for many years.

VITAMIN A DISCOVERY Another of the secrets of vision, showing how the eye manufactures and uses vitamin A to see has been found by Dr. George Wald at the Oceanographic Institution at Woods Hole, Mass., according to a dispatch to the Associated Press. This is the first time that any vitamin has been "caught in the act" in a living body; that is, that its actual chemical working has been made visible. The eye vitamin, Dr. Wald found, comes from a yellow pigment which he discovered in the eye. The pigment is a substance hitherto unknown in the eye or anywhere else.

WORLD TRADE An urgent appeal to the nations to "get together" in trade matters ran through the economic report adopted yesterday by the second committee of the League of Nations Assembly, under presidency of Prime Minister R. B. Bennett of Canada, says a Geneva report to the Canadian press. The report indicated that world industrial production had increased 12 or 13 percent in 1933 over 1932, but the value of world trade had continued to decline, and the proportion of goods entering international trade had shown only a fractional increase.

TREASURY REPORT Holding of United States bonds and contingent obligations by Government instrumentalities, Secretary Morgenthau said yesterday, increased \$160,000,000 in July to a total of \$601,000,000. In the second monthly report to acquaint the public with full details of the Government's investment in its agencies and corporations, the Treasury head showed the excess of their assets over liabilities had dropped \$63,000,000. (A.P.)

Section 2

Business

Comment

Further declines in business were recorded in August and the first half of September, periods when seasonal improvement ordinarily gets under way, according to the monthly report of the conference of statisticians in industry of the National Industrial Conference Board. The uninterrupted downward movement in industrial production since May brought the August level of business activity almost back to where it was last November when the recent upturn began. "Productive activity fell off again in August," the report continued. "Improvement is normally seasonal in major industries during the month..." Prices of commodities at wholesale continued their slow but steady advance in August. Marked increases in the prices of farm products and foods and smaller ~~increases~~ in prices of fuel and lighting materials, chemicals and drugs, and miscellaneous items were recorded. Hides and leather products, textiles, metals and metal products, building materials and house furnishings fell off slightly. The cost of living index for August (base 1923--100) advanced again to 79.6 from 79.1 in July. The 0.6 percent increase was due to substantial advances in the cost of food and rents and to small increases in the costs of clothing and fuel and light. (Press.)

Drought

Lessons

"The drought is leaving a lesson of experience in farming adjusted to suit the vagaries of the weather," says an editorial in the Daily Argus-Leader (September 3). "The necessity for careful conservation of feed in the better years is being emphasized. The waste that once prevailed is likely to be a thing of the past for many years. Another feature is the advisability of the regular planting of some forage crops that can produce in spite of drought. There are several of these and their worth has been demonstrated in the past few years. As a result of the experience this year, South Dakota is certain to move into an era of safer farming. The real danger, of course, lies some distance in the future. After a series of good years we may forget the troubles we are now experiencing and assume that all years will produce abundant crops. We must guard against that."

"Liberal"

Diet

If America could afford a "liberal" diet, Gove Hambridge believes, we should have a shortage of food, not a surplus. Hambridge has been doing food research with the help of the Government economists at Washington. According to the figures quoted by Hambridge from the Government research, the Nation when on a liberal diet would consumer the products of more than 335,000,000 acres, as against the actual acreage for 1933 of something over 294,000,000. The largest increase projected among the basic foods under Mr. Hambridge's liberal diet plan would be one of 78 percent in dairy cattle; the largest in any food would be one of 204 in garden truck. Apparently, according to Hambridge and the Government, the country is richest in hogs--he suggested only a 22 percent increase for them. For a moderately active man the diet would entail an expenditure of 51 cents daily or \$185 yearly, Hambridge estimates. The same diet, for a family including a moderately active father and mother, an active boy of 13 and girl of 10 would be \$667 a year. (A.P.)

Concentrated Maple Sap Experiments in the laboratories of the Canadian National Research Council have resulted in the discovery of a way to process the sap of the sugar maple tree so that the maple flavor may be extracted from it in greatly concentrated form, reports Science Service (September 10.) Rather than try to export maple sugar, as such, to the United States, the Canadians now have worked out a way to send to the U.S.A. the essentials of flavor which have wide use in ice cream manufacture, soda fountain products, soft drinks, baking and related industries. The new process consists of adding to the ordinary maple liquid some volatile fluid like ethyl alcohol in which the sugar of maple sugar will not dissolve. The addition of the alcohol, in fact, makes the sugar present crystallize out and leaves the maple flavor behind in the alcohol. Next the alcohol is freed of its maple flavor and used over again, while the flavor is obtained in concentrated form. The process has been patented in the United States.

French Quota Policy That France may adopt a more liberal policy with regard to her quota system for imports was indicated in a speech made recently by the French Minister of Commerce Lamoureux in Geneva, says the Wall Street Journal Paris bureau (September 22): Lamoureux pointed out that foreign restrictions have been imposed not only upon French manufactured goods, but also upon exports of agricultural products from France. As a result of the foreign restrictions which are being imposed against French goods as a defense measure against French quotas, French exporters are gradually losing ground in European markets. The commerce minister cited the case of French wines which are little by little being replaced in the European markets by wines from California, Chile and South Africa. "Experience," he added, "has shown that if we wish to export our own products, and particularly wheat, it is wise for us not to begin by closing more and more tightly our own market against foreign imports."

Eastman Urges Bus Regulation Federal Transportation Coordinator Eastman told the nation's motor bus operators recently, at their annual convention, that their industry must come under Federal regulation. Mr. Eastman voiced the opinion that all carriers should be publicly regulated, especially when they engage in interstate commerce. He made it plain that the proposed Federal regulation of buses and trucks would not be in behalf of the railroads, but "for the good of every form of transportation." "All of the carriers need public regulation for protection against over-development and destructive competition from the irresponsible wild-cat operation," the coordinator declared. "The railroads and the buses can work together to a mutual benefit, the railroads now have the advantage for longer hauls, but generally the bus is an ideal agency for local service." (United Press.)

Fruit Board Exports of fresh apples and pears from Canada have been placed under a control board of growers, it was announced recently by Minister of Agriculture Robert Weir. The board will regulate the flow and quality of fruits to foreign markets under the authority of the new marketing act. (A.P.)

Section 3
MARKET QUOTATIONS

September 21--Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice \$6.75-11.00; cows good \$3.50-5.50; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice \$5.25-8.00; vealers good and choice \$6.75-8.75; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice \$4.25-6.00. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice \$6.25-7.15; 200-250 lbs good and choice \$7.00-7.20; 250-350 lbs good and choice \$6.90-7.20; Slaughter pigs 100-130 lbs good and choice \$3.75-5.25. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down \$6.60-7.10.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat*Minneap. $115\frac{1}{2}$ - $118\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 Am.Dur.* Minneap. 121-125; No. 2 hard Winter*K.C. $104\frac{3}{4}$ - $106\frac{1}{2}$; Chi. $110\frac{1}{2}$ -111; St. Louis 111; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St.Louis 104; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland $83\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 rye, Minneap. $82\frac{3}{4}$ - $85\frac{3}{4}$; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. $81\frac{1}{2}$ -82; St.Louis $80\frac{3}{4}$; No. 3 yellow, Chi. $79\frac{3}{4}$ -80; St.Louis $80\frac{1}{2}$ - $80\frac{1}{2}$; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 55 $\frac{5}{8}$ -56 $\frac{5}{8}$; K.C. $55\frac{1}{2}$ -57; Chi. 56-57; St.Louis $57\frac{1}{2}$ (Nom); Choice malting barley, Minneap. 117-119; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 183-192.

New Jersey sacked Cobbler potatoes ranged 85¢-\$1.30 per 50-pound sack in eastern cities; 90¢ f.o.b. Northern and Central points. Maine sacked Cobblers 95¢-\$1 in Boston; 60¢ f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked stock \$1.10-\$1.17½ carlot sales in Chicago. Idaho sacked Russet Burbanks \$1.55-\$1.75 carlot sales in Chicago; 75¢ f.o.b. Idaho Falls. New York Yellow Varieties of onions brought 60¢-90¢ per 50-pound sack in consuming centers; 63¢-68¢ f.o.b. Rochester. Midwestern stock 60¢-85¢ in the Middle West; 65¢-70¢ f.o.b. West Michigan points. New York Domestic Round type cabbage \$10-\$18 bulk per ton in terminal markets. Wisconsin Danish type \$20-\$25 in St.Louis; \$10.50-\$11.50 f.o.b. Racine. Virginia Jersey type sweet potatoes sold at \$2-\$3.50 per stave barrel in city markets; \$1.90-\$2 f.o.b. Eastern Shore points. Tennessee Nancy Halls \$0.90-\$1.35 per bushel hampers in midwestern cities. New York, U.S. #1, 2½ inch minimum, Wealthy apples \$1.12½-\$1.25 per bushel basket in New York City. New York Rhode Island Greenings 90¢-\$1.15 in New York; \$1.20 f.o.b. Western New York points.

Average price Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets advanced 16 points from the previous close to 12.88¢ per lb. On the same day last year the price was 9.39¢. October future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 16 points to 12.78¢ and on the New Orleans cotton Exchange advanced 11 points to 12.77¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, $26\frac{1}{2}$ cents; 91 Score, $26\frac{1}{4}$ cents; 90 Score, 26 cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: S.Daisies, $13\frac{1}{2}$ cents; Y.Americas, $13\frac{1}{2}$ cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, $25\frac{1}{2}$ -30 cents; Standards, 24-25 cents; Firsts, $21\frac{3}{4}$ - $22\frac{1}{4}$ cents. (Prepared by BAE)

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

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Vol. LIV, No. 72

Section 1

September 25, 1934

PACKING HOUSE WAGES Wage increases exceeding \$10,000,000 annually were granted to packing house employees yesterday by four leading firms, Swift & Company, Armour & Company, Cudahy Packing Company, and Wilson & Company. More than 100,000 persons will benefit by the action which amounts to an 8 percent increase in hourly wages, effective October 1. J. C. Hormel, president of George A. Hormel & Company, at Austin, Minn., announced an 8 percent increase in wages amounting to about \$275,000 yearly. (New York Times.)

BLACK ON RECOVERY Eugene R. Black, former Governor of the Federal Reserve Board, now Governor of the Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta and Federal Coordinator of Credit, said yesterday that business is definitely on the upturn in the United States. Mr. Black's observation came after a tour in which he met with bankers and business men in his home town and in Birmingham, Nashville, New Orleans and St. Louis. The improvement has been most marked, he said, in the agricultural field, which has been hit hardest during the depression. (A.P.)

EUROPEAN GOLD BLOC Representatives of four countries in the European gold bloc, France, Belgium, Italy, and Holland, with the addition of little Luxemburg, began a conference at Geneva yesterday to discuss means of bettering their financial situation by improving the economic relations existing among them, says a wireless to the New York Times. The idea behind the conference is that the financial position of the gold countries can be strengthened by modifying, if not removing, trade barriers. Switzerland and Poland were not represented. Both said they probably would join the conference when its aims and means of furthering them were more clearly defined.

RAILROAD ASSOCIATION Representation for the government and the general public on the board of the newly formed Association of American Railroads was proposed yesterday by Chairman Jones of the RFC, with a view to expediting consolidations and promoting greater economy and efficiency in railroad operation. Mr. Jones gave the opinion that if representation were provided in the new association for government and the public, the arrangement would go far toward answering demands for government operation and control of the railroads. (Press.)

AVIATION POLICY A time when giant passenger dirigibles regularly will fly the Atlantic and when thousands of Americans will have small airplanes of their own was envisioned yesterday before President Roosevelt's aviation commission. At the commission's first hearings, Commerce Department officials drew that picture and proposed a national aviation policy. (A.P.)

Section 2

New Deal and Chemistry Economic Forum (Sept.-Oct.) in an article on "The Chemical Industry in America", says in one paragraph: "The New Deal has, if anything, favored the chemical industry. As a result of the uninterrupted continuance of research during the depression, the industry is well able to meet the demand for shorter hours and higher wages without suffering. The whole industry is being placed under a single master code which will be adapted to meet special conditions in the several branches. The code would operate to prevent price wars which have for long been the great bane of the industry. The crop reduction inaugurated under the AAA may also work to the advantage to the chemical industry, in that it will stimulate more intensive cultivation of what remains, which means among other things the increased use of fertilizers, and will also encourage the development of new non-food uses for agricultural products, which will lead to greater activity among chemical engineers."

N.Y. Tree Planting Uncertain whether the Civilian Conservation Corps will be continued next spring, New York State Conservation Commissioner Lithgow Osborne announced recently that New York would continue its tree planting program on reforestation areas this fall despite the fact that the 1934 tree planting stock had been depleted. Nearly 11,000,000 trees raised for planting next year would be utilized, he said, with enrolled men from ten camps carrying out the work in nine counties. The work will bring the total acreage of reforestation areas planted to nearly 126,500 acres. A total of 37,735,492 trees will have been planted by the end of the fall season, it is estimated. (A.P.)

Trade Pact System A speech made by Lucien Lamoureux, French Minister of Commerce, before the Geneva Chamber of Commerce in which he discussed the suggestion that the gold bloc countries should set up a preferential trade pact system, has caused wide discussion of such a possibility in France, says a Paris report to the New York Times. Under the plan the countries on the gold standard would not only cooperate for the monetary defense of their currencies but would seek to establish their economies on a common basis by means of a system of preferential trade accords to enable them to combat the world trade decline as a group. The proposal would group France, Belgium, Luxemburg, the Netherlands, Switzerland, Italy and Poland as economic allies as well as monetary collaborators.

Drought and Arid Regions "In a recent statement relating to the drought, Elwood Mead, commissioner of reclamation, presented some significant facts on the general problems of reclamation policy," says Engineering News-Record (September 20). "The most serious problems of the drought of 1934 are found in the western third of the country, where the normal rainfall is 20 inches or less...From the outset the reclamation act has been a rescue agency. Dr. Mead recalled that on many of the most important rivers the pressing and immediate need was not for canals to water new lands but for water to take care of farms already under cultivation. As a result the Reclamation Bureau became a great reservoir builder. It has built

85 dams and is constructing 6 more. In all, the government has built canals and reservoirs to irrigate the land on 27 projects. This year, with rivers a shadow of their former flow, on 17 of these projects there is ample water supply. On the 10 others there is some shortage but no distress. There are areas that have a reserve water supply where the farms are suffering for storage to make it available..."

Building Contracts Construction contracts placed during August were slightly higher than in July and were 13 percent greater than the total for August 1933, according to the F. M. Dodge Corporation. Contracts awarded during August totaled \$120,244,500, which compared with \$119,698,800 in July this year and \$106,131,100 in August last year. For the first eight months of 1934 contracts awarded totaled \$1,093,962,800 compared with \$620,937,600 in the like period of 1933 and \$929,836,550 in the similar period of 1932. The August totals for non-residential building and public works were larger than in August 1933, while for residential building and public utilities the totals were smaller than a year ago. For both residential and non-residential building the August totals were smaller than in July. (Wall Street Journal, September 24.)

Erosion and Forestry "North Carolinians may be on the way to becoming forest conscious and farm wise in the right use of land," says an editorial in the Asheville Times (September 19), "but some figures presented by the Federal Soil Erosion Service established in High Point for work in this state prove that we still have much to learn and to do. Tests in many places demonstrate, for example, that every year 17 tons of soil are washed from each acre of sloping cultivated land in North Carolina. Expressed in another way, in terms of the traditional or the recently devalued dollar, the annual rainwash in North Carolina carries out to sea with it upward of \$100,000,000. J. H. Stallings, regional director of the soil erosion service, well says that this is 'a terrible penalty for an evil which for the most part can be prevented'. Many citizens doubtless will remember the state's opportunity valiantly to take its own part in this fight against erosion, by setting up a more enlightened and more practicable forest conservation policy in the state..."

World Food Supply World production of foodstuffs has maintained the same level since 1928, while agricultural raw materials, after a slight drop in 1932, rose again in 1933, according to the Bulletin of Statistics recently published in Geneva by the League of Nations. The production of nonagricultural raw materials, which had fallen very considerably from 1929 to 1932, also rose in 1933. Industrial activity has improved almost uninterruptedly since 1930 in Japan, since 1931 in Chile, since 1932 in Germany, England, the United States, the Netherlands, Sweden, Italy and Hungary, and since 1933 in Canada, Austria, Poland and Czechoslovakia. In Belgium it ceased to fall in 1932 and since then has maintained the same level, while in France, after a marked rise from 1932 up to July 1933, it has fallen steadily up to June 1934. Since the first six months of 1934, industrial activity has shown a distinct improvement in Germany, Canada, Chile, the United States, Italy, Norway, Poland, England and Sweden. (Christian Science Monitor, Sept. 14.)

Section 3
MARKET QUOTATIONS.

September 24--Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice \$6.75-11.00; cows good \$3.50-5.50; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice \$5.25-8.00; vealers good and choice \$6.75-8.50; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice \$4.25-6.00. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice \$6.15-7.00; 200-250 lbs good and choice \$6.90-7.10; 250-350 lbs good and choice \$6.75-7.05. Slaughter pigs 100-130 lbs good and choice \$3.50-5.25. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down \$6.25-6.75.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat*Minneap. 114-117; No. 2 Am.Dur.*Minneap. 121 $\frac{1}{2}$ -125 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 Hard Winter*K.C. 104 $\frac{1}{2}$ -106 $\frac{1}{4}$; Chi. 110 $\frac{3}{4}$; St.Louis 110; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St.Louis 103 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 83; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 81 1/8-84 1/8; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 80 $\frac{1}{4}$ -81 $\frac{1}{2}$; St.Louis 81; No. 3 yellow, Chi. 80-80 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 54 $\frac{1}{4}$ -55 $\frac{1}{4}$; K.C. 55 $\frac{1}{2}$ -57 $\frac{1}{2}$; Chi. 55 $\frac{3}{4}$; St.Louis 55 $\frac{1}{2}$ -57; Choice malting barley, Minneap. 115-118; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 183-189;

New Jersey sacked Cobbler potatoes ranged 85¢-\$1.25 per 100-pounds in eastern cities; 90¢ f.o.b. Northern and Central points. Maine sacked Cobblers and Green Mountains 95¢-\$1 in Boston. Wisconsin sacked Cobblers \$1.10-\$1.22 $\frac{1}{2}$ carlot sales in Chicago; 90¢-92 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ f.o.b. Waupaca on Round Whites. Idaho Russet Burbanks \$1.40-\$1.65 carlot basis in Chicago; 75¢-85¢ f.o.b. Idaho Falls. New York Yellow Varieties of onions sold at 75¢-85¢ per 50-pound sack in consuming centers; 62 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢-68¢ f.o.b. Rochester. Midwestern stock 55¢-85¢ in the Middle West; 65¢-68¢ f.o.b. West Michigan points. Virginia Jersey type sweet potatoes brought \$1.50-\$3 per stave barrel in city markets; \$1.50 f.o.b. Eastern Shore points. Tennessee Nancy Halls 90¢-\$1.25 per bushel hamper in the Middle West. New York Domestic Round type cabbage ranged \$15-\$16 bulk per ton in terminal markets; \$9 f.o.b. Rochester. New York, U.S. #1, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch minimum, Wealthy apples \$1.10-\$1.37 $\frac{1}{2}$ per bushel basket in New York City; Rhode Island Greenings \$1-\$1.25 and McIntosh \$1.50-\$1.75 in that market. Western New York reported f.o.b. sales of Rhode Island Greenings at \$1.10-\$1.20 and McIntosh \$1.35. Illinois McIntosh \$1.25; Rhode Island Greenings \$1.25-\$1.35 in Chicago.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets declined 4 points from the previous close to 12.69¢ per lb. On the same day last year the price was 9.69¢. October future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 8 points to 12.54¢ and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 6 points to 12.61¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 26 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; 91 Score, 26 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents; 90 Score, 26 cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: S.Daisies, 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ -13 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents; Y.Americas, 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ -13 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 25 $\frac{1}{2}$ -30 cents; Standards, 24-25 cents; Firsts, 21 $\frac{3}{4}$ -22 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents. (Prepared by BAE)

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. LIV, No. 73

Section 1

September 26, 1934

GOLD BLOC Six European nations still backing their currency with gold last night were pledged to stand pat on the gold standard for "the economic and financial restoration of the world," says a Geneva report to the Associated Press. Belgium, France, Holland, Italy, Switzerland and Luxemburg agreed "to entrust to a commission composed of the delegates of the respective governments the task of examining the principal problems raised by development of the economic and financial relations between the six nations."

TOBACCO BOOM The Piedmont section of Virginia and Carolina, last week beset by textile strife, passed into a new era yesterday, as the old belt tobacco markets opened with prices more than double last year's and a keenly competitive corps of buyers, according to a Danville (Va.) report to the New York Times. Nearly a million pounds of leaf was sold at 30 cents a pound, against an average price of 13 cents a year ago. Tobacco growers, now under crop control, cheered as they saw what their leaf was bringing. The old belt finds promise of the first genuine trade revival in six years. The new crop is replete with types useful to the cigarette and smoking tobacco trade.

GOVERNMENT BONDS Concern of Treasury officials over a spread of several points in the market for United States Government bonds and those of the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation and the Home Owners Loan Corporation was manifested in a reiteration by the department yesterday that the latter securities were unconditionally guaranteed by the Government as to principal and interest and as to payment as well as collection. During recent weeks there has been a spread of about three points between Treasury bonds and those of the two emergency refinancing corporations. (Press.)

FOOD PRICES Retail food prices were reported yesterday by the Labor Department to have advanced 1.3 percent during the two weeks ended September 11, placing them at the highest point since October 1931, the Associated Press reported. The current index of prices was given as 116.8, compared with 115.3 for the two weeks previous, 11.8 a month ago and 107.0 a year ago. "The accumulated rise in retail food prices," the department said, "has amounted to 29.2 percent since the low point, April 15, 1933."

SEES URBAN EXODUS Henry R. Harriman, president of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, told the American Transit Association yesterday he feels very sure that decentralization of industry really means the decentralization of workers. Harriman added that any such decentralization will come gradually and therefore is not an immediate problem for transit companies. (A.P.)

Section 2

Weather for Autoists Special radio receivers at filling stations and other points along motor routes to supply autoists with weather information is a suggestion by the Bureau of Air Commerce. Every hour 68 airways broadcast stations in the United States send out the latest weather news for the benefit of fliers. This information, often valuable for motorists, could be made available by the installation of 200 to 400 kilocycle receivers at places motorists frequent on a cross-country trip. The plan, it is believed, would be particularly valuable in rugged and mountainous regions where a fog may mean delay, a heavy rain a washout and snow an impassable section of road. (Science News Letter, September 22.)

CWA Studies "Among the important statistical results which have come from the efforts of the Civil Works Administration, none is more striking than the bodies of data that have been gathered throwing light on various aspects of the emergency," says Emerson Ross, author of "Research and Statistical Program of the Federal Emergency Relief Administration" in the Journal of the American Statistical Association (September). "...By far the most significant studies were those carried out by the various agencies of the Federal Government, financed by civil works grants and supervised by the Federal Civil Works Administration and the Central Statistical Board. As a result the country now has reliable information on such topics as the extent and trends of tax delinquency, the condition of farm homes and equipment, the status of urban and rural home financing, rural as well as urban commodity prices, and on a variety of other subjects. These Federal projects constituted a major source of work for unemployed statisticians and statistical workers throughout the country as well as for many other groups of white-collar workers. In all, 24 projects were undertaken... Some of the more important were: unemployment relief census and supporting studies, real property inventory, urban tax delinquency, rural tax delinquency, farm housing survey, census of American business, railway employees study, and cotton statistics..."

Research Workers Current Science (Bangalore, India) for August says in an editorial: "...The history of the development of scientific agriculture, as also any other branch of applied science, shows that the most important discoveries are made not by those working on fields or in factories but by pure scientists who plod in the seclusions of laboratories and pot-culture houses for the mere sake of small additions to knowledge. Those engaged on field work or factory operations are largely concerned with the immediate problems of their work and cannot find either the leisure or the opportunity to think out new ideas and to investigate possibilities. The pure scientist has very few such worries and has often the freedom to think boldly and the facility to work out his ideas irrespective of cost or considerations of immediate return. Most of his researches may be of purely academic interest, but a single accidental finding with a new idea for its background may lead to the most far-reaching developments and thus make up a thousandfold for all the failures in the past...Such is the value and significance of fundamental research conducted by right men in the right environment..."

Locust
Conference

The Field (London) for September 15, in a note on the Third International Locust Conference in London, says: "... Locusts have become and are recognized today to be a subject for international action. Italy, France and England are equally concerned in the examination of their natural history and the means of controlling the destruction which they have caused to crops since the days of the Plagues of Egypt. It seems now to be established that there are three separate species-- the Desert, the Tropical Migratory, and the Red, which today are the plagues of Africa, and the first step necessary is to discover their homes and breeding grounds. If we can discover the place and the story of the reproduction of these creatures in the countless swarms which threaten agriculture in Africa, science will quickly find the proper means of extermination."

Control of
Animal Disease

"Control over infectious diseases of animals has been made more difficult with the transportation of meat animals to markets in trucks and automobile travelers with their dogs have contributed to the difficulties met by sanitary police officials," says the North American Veterinarian (October). Likewise, diseases of man are being propagated in new ways. The Illinois Health Messenger (September 1), says: 'The prospects of greatly increased travel facilities makes a corresponding increase in the adequacy of public health service imperative. A super-highway across the continent is being planned. A highway to Mexico City will be opened before 1935. Work has begun on an international highway down through Central and South America. Airway traffic brings into the United States thousands of passengers annually who now escape medical examination and quarantine observation because of a lack of facilities. This improvement in transportation inevitably will bring closer contact between international populations which makes easier the spread of communicable diseases that have been eradicated or largely controlled in this country but which still prevail in Latin America.'

Drought Risk
in Canada

J. Bartlett Brebner, Columbia University, says in Current History (October): "...Thirty years ago the late Professor James Mavor, in reporting to the British Government on the agricultural potentialities of the Canadian West, expressed the unpopular belief that it would be dangerous to allow settlement in a large part of it because of the risk of drought. The last four years have proved him to be right. A great triangle of land with its base near the international boundary in Southern Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta and its apex south of Saskatoon has been reduced almost to desert by drought and wind. The July-August drought of this year has again thrown most of the settlers there upon public relief. Agricultural experts would like to have most of the population removed to escape the inevitable recurrence, while they attempt by strip planting and special grasses to create a topsoil that would at least be suitable for cattle ranges. The people themselves, with substantial farmsteads and with the habitual optimism of North American wheat farmers, naturally are loath to pioneer again farther north and few have accepted assistance for such a move...Various proposals for Canadian or Canadian-American irrigation construction in the region have had to be ignored because of the cost..."

Section 3

MARKET QUOTATIONS

September 25--Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations):

Slaughter cattle calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice \$6.25-10.50; cows good \$3.50-5.25; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice \$5.00-8.00; vealers good and choice \$6.75-8.50; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice \$4.00-6.00. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice \$6.15-7.05; 200-250 lbs good and choice \$6.90-7.10; 250-350 lbs good and choice \$6.80-7.10; Slaughter pigs 100-130 lbs good and choice \$3.50-5.25; Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down \$6.25-6.75.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat*Minneap. 114 7/8-117 7/8; No. 2 Am. Dur.*Minneap. 121 $\frac{1}{2}$ -125 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 Hard Winter*K.C. 103-105 $\frac{3}{4}$; Chi. 111; St. Louis 110 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St.Louis 102 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 84; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 80 7/8-83 7/8; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 80 $\frac{3}{4}$ -81 $\frac{1}{2}$; St.Louis 81; No. 3 yellow, Chi. 79 $\frac{1}{4}$ -80; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 54 $\frac{1}{2}$ -55 $\frac{1}{2}$; K.C. 54 $\frac{1}{2}$ -56 $\frac{1}{2}$; Chi. 51 $\frac{1}{2}$ -53 $\frac{3}{4}$; St.Louis 56 $\frac{1}{2}$; Choice malting barley, Minneap. 115-117; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 184-190.

New Jersey sacked Cobbler potatoes ranged 85¢-\$1.25 per 100-pounds in eastern cities; 90¢ f.o.b. Northern & Central points. Maine sacked Green Mountains 90¢-\$1 in Boston; few 50¢-55¢ f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Cobblers \$1.05-\$1.15 carlot sales in Chicago; 85¢-90¢ f.o.b. Waupaca. Idaho sacked Russet burbanks \$1.50-\$1.60 carlot sales in Chicago; 80¢ f.o.b. Idaho Falls. New York Yellow Varieties of onions brought 75¢-85¢ per 50-pound sack in city markets; 65¢-68¢ f.o.b. Rochester. Midwestern stock 65¢-85¢ in the Middle West; 60¢-70¢ f.o.b. West Michigan points. New York Danish type cabbage brought \$15-\$18 bulk p per ton in terminal markets; \$8-\$10 f.o.b. Rochester. Wisconsin stock \$20-\$25 sacked per ton in St.Louis; bulk stock \$10-\$11 f.o.b. Racine. Virginia Jersey type sweet potatoes ranged \$1-\$2.75 per stave barrel in city markets; \$1.40-\$1.50 f.o.b. Eastern Shore points. Tennessee Nancy Halls \$90-\$1.25 per bushel hamper in midwestern cities. New York, U.S. #1, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch minimum, Wealthy apples sold at \$1.12 $\frac{1}{2}$ -\$1.37 $\frac{1}{2}$ per bushel basket in New York City; Rhode Island Greenings \$1-\$1.25 and McIntosh \$1.50-\$1.75. F.o.b. sales of Rhode Island Greenings brought \$1.10-\$1.15 and McIntosh \$1.40, at Western New York points.

Average price Middling spot cotton; in 10 designated markets advanced 3 points to 12.72¢ per lb. On the same day last year the price was 9.68¢. October future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange were unchanged at 12.54¢ and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 3 points to 12.58¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 26 cents; 91 Score, 25 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents; 90 Score, 25 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: S.Daisies, 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ -13 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents; Y.Americas, 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ -13 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 25-29 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; Standards, 24-24 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; Firsts, 21 $\frac{3}{4}$ -22 cents. (Prepared by BAE)

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LIV, No. 74

Section 1

September 27, 1934

TEXTILE BOARD

President Roosevelt late yesterday created by executive order the Textile Labor Relations Board recommended in the report submitted to him recently by the special board of inquiry, headed by Governor Winant of New Hampshire. He named Judge Walter P. Stacy of North Carolina chairman of the board and James A. Mullenbach of Illinois and Admiral Henry A. Wiley, retired, as members. In the same order Mr. Roosevelt ordered two investigations recommended by the Winant board: a study of wages and working conditions by the Bureau of Labor Statistics; and a survey by the Federal Trade Commission to determine "whether wage increases based upon reduction in hours or otherwise can, under prevailing economic conditions, be sustained." (New York Times.)

GERMAN CROPS

"The German Business Research Institute published yesterday a survey of the effects of the drought on German food supplies which is a serious blow to the Nazi plan of self-sufficiency based on the bumper crops of the last few years," says Otto D. Tolischus in a Berlin dispatch to the New York Times. "The institute reveals that during the coming year Germany will have to import far larger quantities of food and fodder than during the previous year to maintain her nourishment standard...The survey shows the grain harvest--wheat, rye, oats and barley--will be only 20,500,000 tons, compared with 24,900,000 last year. There is a 'national reserve', of which much has been made, but it amounts to only 1,000,000 tons. Adding that to the crop, the supply still falls 2,400,000 tons below last year's actual consumption..."

AUGUST EXPORTS

American exports during August reached a value of \$171,965,000, the highest figure for that month since 1930, and were \$40,492,000 greater than for the corresponding month in 1933, the Commerce Department announced yesterday. The 1934 figures, including, as in other years, re-exports of foreign merchandise, showed an increase over July of \$10,200,000. The total was \$63,366,000 higher than for the corresponding month in 1932, and left the United States with a favorable export surplus of \$52,450,000. (Press.)

AFL ON EMPLOYMENT

Unemployment, which continued to increase up to mid-August, diminished somewhat in early September because of the usual seasonal upturn in industry, but the gain has been far below that of a year ago, according to the monthly statement on employment of the American Federation of Labor, made public yesterday by President Green. "In August the number without work in industry was 10,834,000 (preliminary) compared with 10,793,000 (revised) in July and 10,960,000 in August last year," said Mr. Green. (Press.)

Section 2

Pedigree
Seeds

The Gardeners' Chronicle (London) for September 8, commenting on a report on grassland seeds issued by the British Imperial Economic Committee, says: "...Even on those parts of the Empire where acclimatization of pasture plants remains the major problem, increasing attention is being given to the improvement of strains. Grass is a vital raw material for most of the produce of livestock farming. In 1932, grassland products such as beef, mutton, milk, cheese, wool, hides and skins (which may well be called transmuted grass) accounted for over 20 percent of the value of all merchandise imported into the United Kingdom...Systematic trials in a number of countries have shown that grasses and clovers are highly sensitive to the influence of environment and that several local strains developed from old pastures are, for their own localities, much superior in leafiness and persistency to ordinary commercial seeds. Yet regional strains are only the first stages in the advance. Still better results are shown by the pedigree strains now being produced at the plant breeding stations, and it is on these pedigree strains that the future of herbage seed improvement chiefly depends..."

N.D. to Save

"North Dakota is making good progress in its campaign to Future Rainfall conserve its water supply against future dry years--a program sponsored by Commercial West for all areas of the Northwest subject to drought conditions similar to those of last summer and the summer before," says Commercial West (September 22). "Approximately 100 dams in widely separated sections of North Dakota have been built, largely by CCC workers, to impound surplus surface water from rains and melting spring snows. Approximately 1,500 foot-acres of water will be impounded. Largest of the dams is that at Regent, in Hettinger County. A lake covering 200 acres has been created by construction of dams, to provide 3,000 acre-feet of water..."

Disease
Carriers

The Lancet (London) for September 8, discussing international cooperation in preventive medicine, says: "...Its latest achievement is the sanitary convention for aerial navigation, now signed and ratified by most of the important countries of the world, exceptions being the South American republics and the Dutch East Indies...Of its two parts the first contains some general provisions dealing with the establishment of 'sanitary aerodromes' and other matters, while the second sets out regulations governing the 'big five' diseases--plague, cholera, typhus, smallpox and yellow fever. It is left to the authorities of each country to decide whether 'sanitary aerodromes' shall be established, but the attendance of a medical officer at all 'authorized' aerodromes where required for the purposes of the convention is obligatory...Although any territory may if it thinks fit carry out sanitary measures on arrival of aircraft from an infected 'local area', it is before departure that the special measures (inspection, disinfection, etc.) enjoined for plague, cholera, typhus and smallpox, must be taken. These follow the same lines as in the international sanitary convention of 1926, and it is chiefly in connexion with yellow fever that further stringent provisions are laid down..."

Searching and Researching C. C. Furnas, author of "Researchers vs. Salesmen" in the American Mercury (October) says: "...Compared to the amount spent on piffle, the money spent on research in this country is microscopic, and, if this industrial age is going to get anywhere, it has to do it by searching, researching and searching again...All the easy and obvious problems have been solved, but our path of progress has just begun. The largest advances seem still to be in the future. If we ever really conquer our physical environment, it is going to be at the expense of a prolonged and powerful program of research in chemistry, physics, and biology. It's a boot strap pulling proposition, and, if the governmental bureaus can wangle enough money out of the public pocket to get a little worthwhile research done--more power to them. The work they do is usually sound, with as little lost motion and following of blind alleys as can be found in any research organization. If some industry, or farmer, is bright enough to benefit by the results of governmental research, we shouldn't hold that against them. The public as a whole benefits, too, or else all this philosophy about the advantages of a high standard of living is so much rot..."

Reposessed Farms As a result of loans closed by the land bank commissioner since the organization of the Farm Credit Administration, approximately 7,375 farms have been reposessed by their owners, according to a statement by Governor Myers of the Administration. Of this number 3,560 represent redemption from tax sales; 2,084, repurchased; 1,512, redemption after foreclosure of a first mortgage; and 110 after foreclosure of a second mortgage. The number of tax-sale exemptions was unusually large in the State of California and most of the redemption in those states occurred after January 1, 1934. Illinois also shows a relatively large number of tax redemptions. Redemptions from foreclosures as well as repurchase of farm property were unusually frequent in the seventh district, which covers Wisconsin, Michigan, Minnesota and North Dakota. There were also many repurchases in the third district covering the Carolinas, Georgia and Florida and also in California. (Press.)

More Science or Less? The Literary Digest (September 22), discussing the question "Are the present troubles of the world due to the too rapid advancement of technology?", says: "Sir James Jeans of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, in his presidential address at the meeting at Aberdeen, Scotland, said that last year was one 'which has, to some extent, seen science arraigned before the bar of public opinion.' 'There are many', he said, 'who attribute most of our present national woes--including unemployment in industry, and the danger of war--to the recent rapid advance in scientific knowledge. Even if their suspicions were justified, it is not clear what we could do. For it is obvious that the country which called a halt to scientific progress would soon fall behind in every other respect as well--in its industry, in its economic position, in its naval and military defenses, and, not least important, in its culture.' Science gives rich gifts, for all the dislocation it may temporarily produce, he pointed out. Labor-saving devices lead to emancipation from soul-destroying toil and routine work, to greater leisure and better opportunities for enjoyment..."

Section 3.
MARKET QUOTATIONS

September 26--Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice \$6.25-10.50; cows good \$3.50-5.25; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice \$5.00-8.00; vealers good and choice \$6.75-8.50; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice \$4.00-6.00. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice \$6.00-6.90; 200-250 lbs good and choice \$6.75-7.00; 250-350 lbs good and choice \$6.65-7.00. Slaughter pigs 100-130 lbs good and choice \$3.50-5.00. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down \$6.25-6.75; feeding lambs range stock good and choice \$5.50-6.25.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr. Wheat* Minneap. $114\frac{1}{2}$ - $117\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 Am.Dur.* Minneap. $122\frac{3}{8}$ - $126\frac{3}{8}$; No. 2 Hard Winter* K.C. $104\frac{1}{2}$ - $106\frac{1}{2}$; Chi. 112 (Nom); St. Louis 110; No. 2 S.R.Wr.St. Louis 104; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 84; No. 2 rye, Minneap. $80\frac{3}{8}$ - $83\frac{3}{8}$; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. $81\frac{1}{2}$ -82; St. Louis 82; No. 3 yellow, Chi. $80\frac{3}{4}$; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 54-55; K.C. $55\frac{1}{2}$ -57; Chi. 54-56; St. Louis $56\frac{1}{2}$; Choice malting barley, Minneap. 114-116; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 183-189.

New Jersey sacked Cobbler potatoes ranged 90¢-\$1.25 per 100-pounds in eastern cities; 85¢ f.o.b. Northern and Central points. Maine sacked Green Mountains 90¢-95¢ in the East; 46¢-50¢ f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Cobblers \$1.05-\$1.17 $\frac{1}{2}$ carlot sales in Chicago; 85¢ f.o.b. Waupaca. Idaho sacked Russet Burbanks \$1.50-\$1.67 $\frac{1}{2}$ carlot basis in Chicago; 75¢-80¢ f.o.b. Idaho points. Virginia Jersey type sweet potatoes closed at \$1.25-\$2.75 per stave barrel in city markets; \$1.50-\$1.60 Eastern Shore points. Tennessee Nancy Halls 90¢-\$1.15 per bushel hamper in the Middle West. New York Round type cabbage \$10-\$15 bulk per ton in terminal markets; Danish type \$12-\$18, with f.o.b. sales \$7.50-\$10 at Rochester. Wisconsin Danish type \$20-\$22 in St. Louis; \$10.50-\$12 f.o.b. Racine. New York Yellow Varieties of onions brought 70¢-85¢ per 50-pound sack in city markets; 65¢-68¢ f.o.b. Rochester. Midwestern yellows 65¢-85¢ in midwestern cities; 65¢-68¢ f.o.b. West Michigan points. New York, U. S. #1, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch minimum, Wealthy apples \$1.12 $\frac{1}{2}$ -\$1.37 $\frac{1}{2}$; and McIntosh \$1.50-\$1.75 per bushel basket in New York City; Rhode Island Greenings \$1.10-\$1.15 f.o.b. and McIntosh \$1.30-\$1.35 f.o.b. at Rochester.

Average price Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets declined 7 points from the previous close to 12.65¢ per lb. On the same day last year the price was 9.62¢. October future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 12 points to 12.42¢ and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 10 points to 12.48¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, 26¢; 91 score, 25 $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢; 90 score, 25 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: S. Daisies, 13 $\frac{1}{4}$ -13 $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢; Y. Americas, 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ -13 $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 25-29 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Standards, 24-24 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Firsts, 21 $\frac{3}{4}$ -22¢. (Prepared by BAE)

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. LIV, No. 75

Section 1

September 28, 1934

REORGANIZATION OF NRA

Two of three agencies proposed to take over the direction of the NRA were created last night by President Roosevelt. The first is the National Industrial Recovery Board, composed of five members, which on October 15 will take over General Johnson's administrative duties. Its members are: S. Clay Williams, former president of the Reynolds Tobacco Company; Arthur D. Whiteside, president of Dun & Bradstreet, Inc.; Sidney Hillman, president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers; Leon C. Marshall, former college professor and labor specialist; and Walton H. Hamilton, professor of constitutional law at Yale University. The board will elect its own chairman from among its members. The second is the Industrial Policy Committee, to be composed of: Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior; Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor; Chester C. Davis, Agricultural Adjustment Administrator; Harry L. Hopkins, Federal Emergency Relief Administrator; and Donald R. Richberg, general counsel of the NRA, who will be the director of the committee. (Press.)

URGES GOLD STANDARD

The statement that "no real or permanent recovery" can be hoped for until the administration returns to the gold standard has been made by the Federal Advisory Council to the Federal Reserve Board. The council's statement followed a meeting with the board in Washington September 18, but no official report of the matters discussed was made public at that time. The statement was given out yesterday by Dr. Walter Litchenstein, secretary of the council and vice president of the First National Bank of Chicago. The council's membership is made of leading bankers, one from each of the 12 reserve districts. (New York Times.)

RFC TO AID BUSINESS

With the "hearty endorsement" of President Roosevelt, the RFC will buy preferred stock and capital notes in trust companies specializing in mortgage loans and will encourage formation of trust companies engaged in such business, Chairman Jones stated yesterday afternoon. This announcement was made following White House conferences between the President and the RFC chairman, who said that Mr. Roosevelt agreed with the corporation directors on a desire "in this further way to assist business temporarily by providing mortgage money where it can be done on a sound basis and without cost to the taxpayer." (Press.)

SOVIET FARM PLAN

"The Soviet Government moved yesterday to force the last of the individual^{ist} peasants into the collectivized agricultural system," says Harold Denny in a Moscow cable to the New York Times. "After a summer in which moral suasion was largely used and efforts were made to coax the remaining individualists into collectives by helping groups of them with seed, implements and expert advice, the government has now decided to use stronger measures. These measures will affect about one-third of the Soviet Union's entire peasant population of 5,000,000 households..."

Section 2

Home Canning Dorothy Kirk, writing on canning in the Literary Digest (September 22), says: "...The United States leads all other countries in the commercial canning industry, and it also is a leader in promoting home canning. Among the many visible signs of this interest are its hundreds of 4 H clubs (girls' canning clubs) under the guidance of a state or county leader from the Department of Agriculture; the extension groups organized by home demonstration agents who gather women of a community together and instruct them in the most approved methods; the many county and state fairs of which canning exhibits are no small factor; and, now, the canning programs as a part of the rural rehabilitation plan and relief work. In addition to all these visible signs, there constantly are being carried on, by the Bureau of Home Economics experts, experiments to perfect home canning methods."

Steel Industry "A further rise in steel demand, accompanied by a 2 1/2 point gain in production has buoyed up the hopes of the trade and stiffened resistance to pressure against prices. Part of the increase is attributable to larger releases from the automobile industry, but much of it is due to heavier replenishment buying. Further acceleration of purchases for stock replacement is looked for, since many steel consumers are believed to have allowed their inventories to fall below normal levels. While extensive forward contracting seems to be barred by the provisions of the revised code canning price advances during a quarter, sales of a few products have been stimulated of late by the desire to escape increased extras which go into effect October 1. The shadow of possible freight rate increases is also commencing to influence the attitude of the trade..." (Wall Street Journal, September 27,)

Ramie for Cloth C. C. Furnas, author of "Researchers vs. Salesmen" in the American Mercury (October) says: "...One of the strongest natural fibers known, particularly when wet, is ramie, which can be grown in the South. It comes from an opinionated plant. It refuses to give up its outer protective hull by a simple rotting (more properly 'retting') process such as is used for flax. Workers at the University of Louisiana have recently published data on a laboratory process which has proven highly successful in the decortication of the plant and stalk. It opens up great possibilities to someone who is willing to spend good money on process research. Utilization of ramie would mean 'wear forever' fabrics at low price. You wouldn't need salesmen to sell suck wares, at least not to me..."

Meat Sales "The meat packing industry of the United States has marketed about eight percent more meat so far in 1934 than it did in the corresponding period last year," says the Meat and Live Stock Digest (September), ^{and} "has paid producers of live stock \$65,000,000 more, or 14 percent more, for their live stock than it was able to pay in the first 6 months of 1933, according to William Whitfield Woods, president of the Institute of American Meat Packers..."

Milk in Schools

Starting October 1 the (British) Milk Marketing Board plans to ensure that a supply of milk is available at a cheap price to schools in all parts of the country. The children will pay only a halfpenny for a third-pint bottle. To make this possible the Government, the Milk Board and the milk distributors are cooperating. The Government has provided a grant from the Treasury, the Milk Board is to be content with 7 1/2 pence per gallon and the distributors are being asked to take no more than the sixpence per gallon for their services in supplying the schools. (The Field (London), September 15.)

Out of the Red

"American industry is beginning to come out of the red," says William Preston Beazell, author of "American Industry Begins to Come Out of the Red" in Today (September 29). "In the items and the totals alike of its balance sheets for 1934, the color scheme is returning to the traditional, and comforting, black. Of the 28 groups into which industry is classified for statistical purposes, only two--railroads and shipping--failed to show net income for the six-month period which ended June 30 last. Shipping's deficit increased from \$116,000 to \$944,000, but the railroads' position was improved by \$37,500,000. The medicines, drugs and cosmetics group had a loss of 3/10 of 1 percent in income. For the 28 groups as a whole, however, net income of \$480,572,000 was reported for the six months; an increase of 204.9 percent over the \$157,579,000 net income in the comparative period..."

Soviet Sales Plan

"A new merchandizing plan combining certain features of the American mail-order system with old-fashioned house-to-house peddling was announced by Soviet authorities recently," says Harold Denny in a Moscow report to the New York Times (September 23). "Its purpose is to coax peasants to dispose of their surplus grain to State agencies at the fixed price instead of on the private markets. The government has shrewdly assumed that if desirable merchandise is made available to peasants they will gladly trade in their grain for it. The General Cooperative Society will send out large supplies of household articles, shoes, textiles, sugar, gramophones and even automobiles, building materials and farm implements to the rural districts. Local cooperative organizations then are to load wagons with various articles and travel from village to village offering them at fixed prices in exchange for grain. In addition, price lists of goods in cooperative stores have been prepared to be sent to collective farms and villages, permitting peasants to order what they want..."

Subsistence Gardens

New York State's temporary Emergency Relief Administration estimates that the 69,000 subsistence gardens planted last spring under its supervision have yielded a \$2,800,000 harvest for the unemployed. Most of the vegetables have been consumed by the producers, who had to be on relief rolls to be eligible for gardens, but canning stations are being set up throughout the State to preserve the surplus. Twenty-four are already operating, with supervisors to assist the growers, who do their own canning. (A.P.)

Section 3
MARKET QUOTATIONS

September 27--Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations):

Slaughter cattle calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice \$6.25-10.50; cows good \$3.50-5.50; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice \$5.25-8.25; vealers good and choice \$6.75-8.75; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice \$4.25-6.00. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice \$6.00-6.90; 200-250 lbs good and choice \$6.75-7.00; 250-350 lbs good and choice \$6.75-7.00; slaughter pigs 100-130 lbs good and choice \$3.50-5.00. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down \$6.25-6.75; feeding lambs range stock good and choice \$5.50-6.25.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat*Minneap. 115-118; No. 2 Am.Dur.* Minneap. 121 $\frac{3}{4}$ -125 $\frac{3}{4}$; No. 2 Hard Winter*K.C. 105-106 $\frac{1}{4}$; Chi. 111 $\frac{1}{2}$ (Nom); St.Louis 110; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St.Louis 104; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 85; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 80 1/8-83 1/8; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 81-82 $\frac{1}{4}$; St.Louis 82 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 3 yellow, Chi. 81; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 54 5/8-55 5/8; K.C. 55-56 $\frac{1}{2}$; Chi. 56; St.Louis 56 $\frac{1}{2}$ (Nom); Choice malting barley, Minneap. 113-115; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 184 $\frac{1}{2}$ -190 $\frac{1}{2}$.

New Jersey sacked Cobbler potatoes ranged 80¢-\$1.25 per 100-pounds in eastern cities; 85¢ f.o.b. Northern and Central points. Maine sacked Green Mountains 90¢-\$1 in the East; 45¢-55¢ f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Cobblers \$1.05-\$1.10 carlot sales in Chicago; 80¢-85¢ f.o.b. Waupaca. New York Danish type cabbage \$12-\$18 bulk per ton in terminal markets; \$10 f.o.b. Rochester. Wisconsin sacked stock \$20-\$22 in St.Louis, \$10-\$11.50 on bulk, f.o.b. Racine. New York Yellow varieties on onions brought 65¢-85¢ per 50-pound sack in city markets; 64¢-68¢ f.o.b. Rochester. Midwestern stock 65¢-80¢ in a few cities; 65¢-68¢ f.o.b. West Michigan points. Virginia Jersey type sweet potatoes \$1.25-\$2.75 per stave barrel in city markets; \$1.55-\$1.70 f.o.b. Eastern Shore points. Tennessee Nancy Halls 85¢-\$1.15 per bushel hamper in the Middle West. New York U.S. No. 1, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch minimum, Wealthy apples brought \$1.12 $\frac{1}{2}$ -\$1.37 $\frac{1}{2}$ and McIntosh \$1.50-\$1.75 per bushel basket in New York City; f.o.b. sales of Rhode Island Greenings \$1.10-\$1.15 and McIntosh \$1.35 at Western New York points.

Average price Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets declined 7 points from the previous close to 12.58¢ per pound. On the same day last year the price was 9.53¢. October future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 7 points to 12.35¢ and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 6 points to 12.42¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 26 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents; 91 Score, 25 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents; 90 Score, 25 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: S.Daisies, 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ -13 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents; Y.Americas, 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ -13 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents; Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 25-29 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; Standards, 24-24 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; Firsts, 22-22 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents. (Prepared by BAE)

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LIV, No. 76

Section 1

September 29, 1934

SILVER OFFER

The Chinese Government in a note dispatched to Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau has offered to sell the United States Government all its silver hoard for gold, it was learned yesterday from authoritative sources, says a copyright report from Shanghai to the United Press. The note intimated that because of the American silver policy China might be forced to adopt a gold standard.

TEXTILE EMPLOYMENT

Textile strikers who have been refused reemployment were ordered yesterday by union chiefs to apply for work again next Monday. Acting upon the direct recommendation of the new Textile Labor Board, erstwhile strike leaders adopted this as a strategy move to gain general redetermination of the basis of discrimination complaints already filed with the board. It is expected the exact number of cases to be adjudicated by that tribunal will be learned. (A.P.)

DETERDING ON RECOVERY

A conviction that President Roosevelt's New Deal program is sound and that, despite the NRA now under reorganization, it will prove that the U.S. Chief Executive is on the right track was expressed by Sir Henri W.A. Deterding yesterday, according to a copyright London dispatch to the United Press. Sir Henri declared that his recent visit had convinced him Mr. Roosevelt is heading in the right direction to restore confidence and economic stability. "Mr. Roosevelt," Sir Henri said, "is on the right track. His biggest problem now is to find key men to handle the various segments of the whole immense problem...His instinct seems to be to reduce every problem to its simplest elements, and that is the mark of wisdom."

STATE RELIEF

States and cities which have not been bearing their proper share of the burden of relief were warned yesterday that the Federal Government intended to assume only a cooperative part of the expense and that local and state governments could not shirk if the hungry were to be fed this winter. President Roosevelt, greeting the 1934 Conference on Mobilization for Human Needs, emphasized "that the primary responsibility for community needs rests upon the community itself," and only when every effort of the community has proved insufficient then it is the duty of the state to aid, and of the Federal Government only when efforts of both shall have fallen short. (New York Times.)

Section 2

U.S.C.C. Head Secretary Hull was urged recently by Henry T. Harriman, on Trade Pact president of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, to open reciprocal tariff negotiations with Canada at the earliest possible moment. Harriman, in a letter to Hull, said business men of both countries were in favor of working out a reciprocal trade agreement. He said a joint committee, maintained by American and Canadian chambers, had recommended such a course. "The widespread interest in both countries in restoring Canadian-American trade to its former levels," Mr. Harriman said, "has found its origin in no small part in the facilities now afforded for reciprocal trade negotiations." (A.P.)

Science and the Press American Medicine (August) prints "The Unwritten News of Science", an address by Howard W. Blakeslee, Science Editor, Associated Press, given at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology commencement this year. It says in part: "Scientific articles are not printed because scientists seek publicity. They are not prompted by selfishness. But in order that new scientific facts may be available to everyone, the discoveries are given without price. The result is to speed up the progress of the world. In freedom of the press newspapers aim at the same goal. The full significance of that freedom is recognized, I think, only by newspapermen and scientists. You as scientists may never use the daily paper to tell your story, although it is becoming one of the best media. But the fact that the press is free insures against sinister influences depriving you of the opportunity for publication in your own field. Finally the scientific method considers the public welfare and it does so to a degree which no other method equals..."

X-Ray Discoveries New uses for uranium and thorium for the production of more powerful X-rays in the treatment of disease were described recently at the meeting of the Electrochemical Society. The two metals, one the heaviest of the known elements and the other nearly as heavy, both belonging to the rare radioactive group, may now also be used, it was announced, in the production of new types of photoelectric cells and for the separation of ultra violet light into its various wave lengths. These new uses were said to hold promise in a number of fields, including improvement of nutritional value in food and development of new products for medical use. The work was described by Dr. J. W. Marden, assistant director of research of the Westinghouse Lamp Company. Uranium and thorium, Dr. Marden reported, have been used as targets in X-ray tubes to replace the tungsten used in the present ones. Uranium gives 125 X-rays for every 90 rays from tungsten, while thorium yields 120 X-rays for the same current. (Press.)

German Rosin Germany can produce enough rosin and turpentine to supply her yearly requirements of about 80,000 tons, declares Dr. Erich Asser, industrial chemist, in the scientific weekly Die Umschau. He holds that if the by-products of Germany's famous cultivated evergreen forests are economically used, it will not be necessary to import any naval stores. (Science Service, September 18.)

Technical Efficiency A. W. Ashby, in *The Countryman* (October-December, England) says: "...Probably about 11 percent of the occupied persons of the countries of the industrial-commercial world is sufficient to feed their total populations and to produce large amounts of raw materials. As the world proceeds to develop its resources it will doubtless require more animal and vegetable raw materials, and as populations grow it will require more foodstuffs. But it is doubtful whether it will ever require more foodstuffs. Unless we stop the tide of progress in agriculture it seems scarcely possible to stop migration from agriculture...It has been common to decry 'migration from agriculture' and 'rural depopulation'; but, viewed in the narrower technical sense of transfer from agriculture to other occupations, the 'migration from agriculture' has been the essential basis of modern material civilization. The fewer people needed to produce foodstuffs the more we are set free to supply other goods and services. The general change has been good for society and, as far as we can see, for the human race."

Southwest Water Holes Water holes of tremendous value to stock raisers of the parched Southwest are suddenly springing up over a wide section of arid Southern Arizona range country as an important benefit resulting from the soil erosion measures put into effect along the Gila River by the Soil Erosion Service of the Department of the Interior, according to a Federal bulletin. More than 10,000 dams, designed and constructed primarily as weapons against soil-destructive forces, are also proving most effective in conserving scarce water supplies for thirsting livestock in the near-desert regions along the upper reaches of the river, according to field reports to Secretary Ickes from Major D. P. Fleming, regional director of the Gila River erosion control project. (Press.)

Billboard Legislation Elizabeth Lawton, author of "The Roadside Becomes Important" in *Review of Reviews* (October) says: "...Already in New England and Long Island you find examples of town zoning which restricts business to certain districts and allows billboards only in limited zones. Bristol, Rhode Island, allows billboards only in the second commercial district, and permits any place of business to have only 40 square feet of signs on the premises. County zoning in Prince Georges and Montgomery Counties, Maryland, allows billboards only in the industrial zones and restricts the signs to the place of business. Monterey County in California permits billboards only in the third commercial district. Montecito County in California, like the town of Oyster Bay on Long Island, is zoned as residential and no billboards are permitted. Kern County, California, desiring to protect a new highway leading to the county seat, Bakersfield, passed an 'interim ordinance' to hold until the entire county should be zoned. This interim ordinance controls the roadsides for 200 feet back from the right-of-way. For 30 feet back no buildings except fences may be erected... County zoning is developing also in Wisconsin. State zoning of the state highway system as an entity is now suggested, and the idea is winning favor."
